GRAND HOTEL,
Trafalgar-square, LONDON.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN NOT RESIDING IN THE HOTEL MAY AVAIL THEMSELVES OF THE TABLE D'HOTE BREAKFAST, 3*s.* 6*d.*; TABLE D'HOTE LUNCHEON, 3*s.* 6*d.*; AND THE GRAND TABLE D'HOTE DINNER, SERVED FROM 6 TO 8.30 P.M., PRICE 5*s.* BANQUETS, PRIVATE DINNERS, AND WEDDING BREAKFASTS ARE SERVED IN THE MARBLE AND OTHER SALONS.

THE
PALL MALL
GAZETTE

MAGGI
v.
Influenza

MAGGI is prescribed against the
AFTER Effects of INFLUENZA
AS A
General Strengthener,
ESPECIALLY AGAINST
WEAKNESS of the HEART.

No. 7799.—VOL. L. *TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH* 18, 1890. *Price One Penny.*

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A MAN'S SHADOW, by ROBERT BUCHANAN. LAST ELEVEN NIGHTS. Mr. TREE as LAROQUE and LUVERSAN. Messrs. Fernandez, Kemble, C. Collette, E. M. Robson, Allan, Hargreaves, Tapping, Gurney, Harwood; Miss Julia Neilson, Miss Minnie Terry, Miss Norreys, and Mrs. Tree. At 7.45, GOOD FOR NOTHING; Miss Norreys. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open 10 till 5. Pit Circle (unreserved), 2*s.* 6*d.* Gallery, 1*s.*
MATINEE of A MAN'S SHADOW SATURDAY NEXT, March 22, and following SATURDAY, at 2.30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)

THE DEAD HEART—A Story of the French Revolution. TO-NIGHT at Eight o'clock (145th time). Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Righton; Miss Phillips and Miss Ellen Terry. Box office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages, 10.45. MATINEES of THE DEAD HEART. There will be two morning performances of The Dead Heart on Saturdays 12th and 19th April. On these Saturday nights THE BELLS will be played.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.

THIS EVENING, at 8.30, OUR BOYS. (Last four nights.) Mr. Leonard Boyne, Mr. Arthur Elwood, Mr. E. W. Gardiner, Mr. H. Saker; Mesdames Olga Brandon, E. Brunton, F. Frances, E. Vining. Preceded by, at 7.50, SWEETHEART, GOOD-BYE. Messrs. Scott Buist, H. Saker, C. Stanton, L. Chapuy; Mesdames E. Terriss, E. Brunton, E. Vining. Doors open at 7.30.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, RUY BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farren, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Linda Verner, Miss Couteur Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Letty Lind; Mr. Fred. Leslie, Mr. G. T. Minshull, and Mr. Fred. Storey. Doors open at 7.30.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Proprietor and Lessee, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)
(Manageress, Miss GRAHAME.)

TO-NIGHT, at 9, NEW LAMPS FOR OLD. Messrs. W. S. Penley, Bernard Gould, W. Lestocq, and F. Kerr. Mesdames Cissy Grahame, Houston, and Gertrude Kingston. At 8.15 THE PARTING OF THE WAYS. Mesdames M. A. Giffard Helen Leyton, Rose Dearing; Oscar Adye, and J. Nelson. Doors open at 8. Carriages at 11. Box Office open 10 till 5. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 3. Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, at 9, THE BUNGALOW, by FREDERICK HORNER. 181st Performance. The greatest success of modern times. Received with roars of laughter and thunders of applause At 8.15, ISALDA. Doors open 7.45. Messrs. C. Glenney, Yorke Stephens, Compton Coutts, Bassett Roe, Matthew Brodie, R. Stockton, and Fred Kaye; Misses Sophie Larkin, Helen Forsyth, Vane Featherston, Marie Illington, and Cicely Richards. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.15. Doors open at 2.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.0, LONDON DAY BY DAY. Immense success. 160th Time. Mr. Frank Cooper, Messrs. Marius, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, Lionel Rignold, W. L. Abingdon, Theo. Balfour, M. Bode, H. Russell, James East, W. Northcote, J. Northcote, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Mary Rorke, Kate James, Charlotte Elliott, and Clara Jecks. Doors open at 7.0. THE MARRIED BACHELOR, at 7.15.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. THOMAS THORNE.)

THIS EVENING at 8.30, CLARISSA, at 7.45, MEADOW SWEET. Mr. Thomas Thorne, Messrs. T. B. Thalberg, Cyril Maude, Oswald Yorke, J. S. Blythe, Harbury, F. Grove, F. Gillmore, and Fred Thorne; Miss Winifred Emery, Mesdames Mary Collette, C. Owen, L. Bryer, F. Weymss, Lily Hanbury, and Miss Banister. MATINEE of CLARISSA SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. R. BENSON.)

EVERY EVENING, at 8 (Thursdays and Fridays excepted), A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, with the Mendelssohn Incidental Music. Messrs. Brydone, Major, Benson, Ross, Howard, Athol Forde, Black, Weir, Phillips, Tomkins, Grenville, Stuart; Mesdames Grey, Ferrar, Dene, Geraldine, Townsend, Burnleigh, Mitchelmore. MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.30.
N.B.—HAMLET, NEXT and EVERY THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS at 8.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
MASTER AND MAN.

TO-NIGHT, at 7.45, HENRY PETTITT and GEORGE R. SIMS' powerful play, MASTER AND MAN, in which the following popular artists will appear:—Messrs. Henry Neville, J. H. Barnes, Robert Pateman, Brandon Thomas, Sidney Howard, Charles Dalton, Bassett Roe, Fred Shepherd, George Dalziel, E. Mayeur, E. Webster Lawson; Miss Edith Bruce, Mrs. Frank Huntley, and Miss Bella Pateman. Doors open 7.15. Commence 7.45. Box-office (Mr. A. Frye) open daily from ten till five. Seats at all the libraries.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manageress, Mrs. Langtry.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8, AS YOU LIKE IT. Mrs. Langtry; Mesdames M'Neil, Lea, Lamb, Armbruster, &c.; Messrs. Cautley, Bourchier, Sugden, Everill, Fulton, Brodie, Forbes, Gay, Lewis, Canninge, Lawford, Grover, Lingham, Arncliffe, Erlynne, Yorke, &c. Doors open 7.30, carriages at 11.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, MARJORIE. Miss Phyllis Broughton, Mdme. Amadi and Miss Camille d'Arville; Messrs. C. Hayden Coffin, Joseph Tapley, Henry Ashley, Frederick Wood, Albert James, T. A. Shale, A. T. Hendon, and Harry Monkhouse. Preceded at 7.30 by ALL ABROAD. Morning Performance EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Telephone No. 3,700.

GARRICK THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN HARE.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.30, A PAIR OF SPECTACLES. Mr. John Hare, Mr. C. Groves Mr. R. Cathcart, Mr. S. Brough, Mr. C. Dodsworth, Mr. F. H. Knight, Mr. R. Harding, Mr. Byron, Miss Blanche Horlock, Miss F. Hunter, and Miss Kate Rorke. Preceded, at 8, by DREAM FACES. Mr. J. Forbes Robertson, Mr. S. Brough, Mr. S. Pringle; Miss Blanche Horlock and Miss Carlotta Addison (specially engaged) will appear. Doors open 7.40. MATINEE SATURDAY, March 22, at 2 P.M. Box-office open from 10 to 5. Acting Manager, Mr. C. G. COMPTON.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.
Messrs. E. S. WILLARD and JOHN LART, Lessees and Managers. Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER.
THIS EVENING at 8, THE MIDDLEMAN.
LAST ELEVEN NIGHTS.

Mr. Willard, Messrs. Mackintosh, E. W. Garden, H. Cane, H. V. Esmond, Ivan Watson, Cecil Crofton, Royston Keith; Mesdames Maude Millett, Annie Hughes, E. H. Brooke, Annie Hill, St. Ange, Eva Moore, &c. Box-office now open daily, 10 to 5. Doors open 7.40. Carriages 11. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. GRIFFITHS.—SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. HENRY J. LESLIE.)

EVERY EVENING, at 8.20, THE RED HUSSAR. Mesdames Maud Holland, Lewis, Mrs. Sidney, E. Briant, and Florence Dysart; Messrs. Ben Davies Alec Marsh, G Willoughby, J. Le Hay, Frank M. Wood, and Arthur Williams. Preceded at 7.30, by WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

COMEDY THEATRE

TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING, at 9 P.M., the celebrated Comedy PINK DOMINOS, adapted by JAMES ALBERY, with powerful cast, including Messrs. Herbert Standing, Alfred Maltby A. Boucicault, &c., and C. H. Hawtrey; Mesdames Goldney, Robertson, Cowell, Alma Stanley, and Rose Saker; preceded, at 8, by ONE SUMMER NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton. Box-office open daily from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Telephone, 3,724.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)

TO-NIGHT at 9, 221st performance of AUNT JACK. Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Eric Lewis, Mr. F. Mervin, Mr. Fred Cape, Mr. A. Aynesworth, Mr. W. Phillips, Mr. F. Farren, Mr. Powell, Mr. W. Quinton; Miss Rosina Filippi, Miss Florence Wood, and Mrs. John Wood. At 8.15, TO THE RESCUE, Mr. R. Boleyn, Mr. F. Farren. Miss F. Harrington and Mrs. Phelps.
Notice.—LAST WEEKS of AUNT JACK.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Under the Management of Mr. GEORGE ALEXANDER.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, MISS CINDERELLA. At 9, DR. BILL.
Messrs. George Alexander, Nutcombe Gould, Benjamin Webster, George Capel, Henry Grattan, and Albert Chevalier; Mesdames Robins, Carlotta Leclercq, Marie Linden, Laura Graves, Edith Kenward, Lilly Young, and Fanny Brough. Doors open 7.45.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY,
at 2.30. Doors open 2 o'clock. Box-office open daily from 10 till 5.
Business Manager, Mr. R. D ALBERTSON.

ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE.

"ASMODEUS," at 9 o'clock, and "OUR ARMY AND NAVY," at 10.50. Signorina Bessone; Mdlles. Saracco, Marie, Thurgate, and Vergé, and Signor De Vincenti. Varieties by BRUET and RIVIERE, the Sisters Ethardo, Miss Annie Albu, Marvelle's Boarhounds and the Dog "Rags," the Albert and Edmunds' Troupe, the Arabian Whirligigs, Sherman and Morissy, Marie Lloyd, George English, and JAMES FAWN. Open 7.45 until 11.30.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Commence at 7.50. Two Grand Ballets. At 9.0 THE PARIS EXHIBITION. At 10.30, A DREAM OF WEALTH, by M. KATTI LANNER. Music by M. LEOPOLD WENZEL. Mdlles. Palladino and Bettina de Sortis, Signor Albertieri and Signorina Malvina Cavalazzi. Grand Variety Entertainment. At 10, Miss Amy Roselle will recite THE SIEGE OF LUCKNOW, specially written for her by H. SAVILE CLARKE, Esq. No free list.

ROYAL, Holborn.

GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—G. H. Macdermott, the popular actor and vocalist; the Mannons, in a novel musical absurdity; Yosituro, the wonderful Jap; the Brantfords, American variety artists; Ottaway and Pepper; Abe Daniels, musical clown; Dora Fielding; Arthur Tinsley; Petrot, the marvellous mimic; Sam Torr; Prof. Wingfield's Dogs; Ryan and Richfield; Nelly Chapman; Ottoway and Pepper; Albert and Edmund Troupe, the Elopement; James Fawn, comic; the Kellenoa Troupe; Sada Grossmith; first appearance in the variety halls of Miss Kate Chard, the famous opera bouffe prima donna; Marion Graham; George Leyton, Comedian.
EVENINGS at 7.30; SATURDAY MATINEES, 2.30. Prices of admission from 6*d.* to £2 2*s.*

THE END OF THE BISMARCK DYNASTY?

"IN well-informed circles," said the *Kölnische Zeitung* of yesterday afternoon, "the retirement of Prince BISMARCK from all his offices is expected almost immediately." The *Kölnische*, as everybody knows, pipes to Prince BISMARCK'S tune. We may, therefore, take it for granted that the Chancellor Crisis has again become acute. Either the final resignation has actually taken place, or the Chancellor wants to give his Imperial master a final scare. The Press censorship at Berlin does not allow us at present to know for certain which of these two explanations is correct; but, according to some of the rumours, not only the Prince, but his son Count HERBERT also, have resigned, and the resignation of the former has been accepted. This may be true, or may not; but that it should be rumoured is hardly less significant than would be its actual occurrence. If it is not what has been, it is what soon will be. The BISMARCK Dynasty has fallen—fallen before it was founded.

"The new Emperor," said Prince BISMARCK when WILLIAM II. ascended the throne, "will be his own Chancellor." The Prince has proved a true prophet. But what is foreseen is not always discounted; and the fall of the BISMARCKS, however much it may have been expected, will reverberate throughout Europe. New hopes and new fears will spring up, and men's hearts will be full of misgivings as to what may happen next. The position held by the great Chancellor amongst the forces, and still more in the imaginations, of Europe is unique. His prestige, and the almost superstitious dread which he inspires, form one of the chief factors in European policy. The effect of his fall can hardly fail, therefore, to be greater than any immediate consequence of it is likely to justify. At first sight that effect would seem to be wholly disturbing. But there are two things which should be borne in mind as being calculated to break the effect which Prince BISMARCK'S fall might otherwise have on the peace of Europe. In the first place, the pacific policy of Germany is a certain quantity, fixed for it by its geographical position. The maintenance of the European peace depends far more on the will of the Emperor on the Neva than on that of the Emperor on the Spree. And happily the essentially pacific character of the TZAR, though the preaching of it was once accounted foolishness, is now generally accepted as an axiom of European politics. So long as ALEXANDER III. remains on the throne, the householder may sleep in bed o' nights without any additional anxiety if the BISMARCKS should fall.

The second thing which breaks the fall is to be found in the very origin of the fall itself. The immediate occasion of the present crisis is obscure, but the real cause is, it is well known, the Emperor's Socialist policy. That policy is having a profound effect in international no less than in domestic affairs. The amenities between French and Germans which the correspondents report from Berlin—the elegant French of Baron von BERLEPSCH, the fêting of M. JULES SIMON, the French admiration for Berlin—are the outward and visible sign of the inward and spiritual grace—destined, it may be, to last only for a very short time, but as long as it does last real enough—which the Emperor's Labour Conference has induced. The feeling of the delegates themselves is, we are told, one of "good-humoured scepticism." But that is certainly not the feeling of the proletariate, which has heard of and accepted the summoning of the Conference with sanguine goodwill. So far as the workers are concerned, the German Emperor is at this moment the favourite of Europe; and in this fact there is an additional guarantee for peace. Hitherto the strength of Germany in international affairs has been the strength of blood and iron. The new Emperor has given it—for a while, at least—the fresh strength of sympathy and of hope. The result of his action upon the home affairs of Germany has made in the same direction. Prince BISMARCK gave the Socialists the iron heel. The Emperor has shown them the velvet glove. Where Prince BISMARCK cudgelled, the Emperor is bent on cajoling. Whether the new policy will be any more successful than the old, time alone can show. But what is certain is that the new policy has already inspired new hopes. One may see a curiously significant indication in the meeting of delegates of the Miners' Union which has just forwarded some resolutions to the Prussian Landtag. The miners tell the legislators that "the chronic strife" between the mine-owners and the workers can only be abolished and social peace permanently settled by the transfer of the ownership of mines to "the workers, officers, and managers who made the mines useful." They say, secondly, that as it was found possible to provide legal forms of ownership for the present proprietors, it cannot be very difficult to provide "associative legal forms of ownership for the workers, officials, and managers." A petition to the Kaiser and the Bundesrath on behalf of "this change of ownership likely to be so profitable to the general welfare" is circulating for signature among the miners of Silesia and Saxony, as well as in Westphalia and the Rhineland. We dare say very little will come of it; but it is at least evidence that the workers have faith that the Kaiser meant what he said when he declared that "society "ought not to be laid upon the dissecting-table of the great "capitalists, for them to hack it at their pleasure." If the Emperor fails to make good his words, the day of retribution will come. But meanwhile his very intentions have given him a fair start; and for the time, at least, it cannot be said that the Emperor, in deciding to be his own Chancellor, has chosen a fool for his Minister.

THE CHOICE OF A PROFESSION.

VI. CIVIL ENGINEERING.—*(Concluded.)*

IN our last article on this subject (see *Pall Mall Gazette* of March 4) we dealt chiefly with the necessity of the engineer student perfecting both the theoretical, or scientific, and the practical, or operative, branches of his education. It now remains for us to give some details of the steps to be taken in order to compass this end. We will deal first with the theoretical branch, and this will chiefly involve giving very brief particulars of the chief colleges which are devoted to the instruction of engineering science:—

THE NORMAL SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.—This school is intended principally for the instruction of teachers and students of the industrial classes; but other students are admitted when there is room for them. Occasional students may enter for partial courses. For fuller details application should be made to the Department of Science and Art, South Kensington, remitting four stamps for a prospectus.

THE ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES is affiliated to the Normal School of Science. It is more calculated to train metallurgists and chemists than engineers; and many shining lights of the metallurgical world are numbered among its associates. Full details may be got from the prospectus of the Normal School above referred to. There are several scholarships in connection with these schools.

THE CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON INSTITUTE for the Advancement of Technical Education was founded by some of the Livery Companies about thirteen years ago. THE CENTRAL INSTITUTION contains excellent class rooms, laboratories, drawing offices and workshops. The courses of instruction are for technical teachers, engineering students, and those wishing to study the scientific aspect of their calling. Students desiring to go through a complete course with a view to obtaining a diploma are required to matriculate. The subjects of examination are elementary, pure, and applied mathematics, mechanical drawing, physics, chemistry, and French or German. The course of study at the Finsbury College for the first two years will prepare students for the Central Institution course. Candidates must be over sixteen. The fees for the complete course, extending over three years, are about £25 a year. There are several scholarships dependent on the results of the matriculation. Particulars of these and other matters may be obtained from the journal of the institution by application to the secretary. The engineering department is under the direction of Professor W. C. Unwin, F.R.S., M.I.C.E.

THE FINSBURY TECHNICAL COLLEGE has day classes for those who are able to devote one, two, or three years to technical education and evening classes for those in industrial occupations during the day. The instruction consists of lectures, class lessons, laboratory work, drawing office, and workshop practice. The fee for day students is £15 per annum. Day students must not be less than fourteen, and must pass an elementary examination. There are several scholarships.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON, has a department of applied science and technology. There is no matriculation. The courses in engineering include lectures, drawing, and practical work. There is a good laboratory. The curriculum for engineering extends over three years; and the entire cost is about £40 a year. There are two scholarships.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON, has a department of engineering which is designed to provide education of a practical character to those intending to become engineers. The ordinary course occupies three years, and there is a preliminary examination. Students must not be under sixteen. The fees amount to £42 10*s.* 6*d.* per annum for the first two years, and £45 10*s.* 6*d.* for the third year, together with a matriculation fee of £4 15*s.* 6*d.* There are unmatriculated students who are admitted to separate classes at proportionate fees. The workshops are fitted with the necessary appliances for

STAGE AND SONG.

"RELEASED.'

When "April Showers" is produced at the Comedy Theatre—and another postponement may yet be in store for us—it will be preceded by a new one-act play entitled "Released," from the pen of Mr. Charles H. Dickinson, who will be remembered as the author of a somewhat ambitious little piece, "Parson Jim," which saw the light at a matinée last season. Miss Emmerson, Miss Hetty Dene, Miss Ada Neilson, Mr. Bassett Roe, Mr. Julian Cross, and Mr. Luigi Lablache will be in the cast.

"THE PROFESSION" AND ITS FUND.

Rarely have I seen a theatre crowded with such a dense mass of humanity as filled the classic playhouse in Drury-lane yesterday afternoon. This year the committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Edward Ledger, had been more than ordinarily successful in securing a plentiful array of representative talent; and this circumstance, no doubt, was the cause of the exceptional demand for stalls. One only regretted that the massive walls of the theatre were not constructed of some elastic material, so that every one who wanted to pay for a seat could have been accommodated. As it was, the financial results of the afternoon were splendid, and the Fund will be some £500 the richer through the exertions of its supporters.

ALL TURNED UP EXCEPT ONE.

One fact in connection with this pleasant function is worthy of special record—and that is, that every artist who had undertaken to assist put in an appearance, with the sole exception of Mr. Frank Cooper. This gentleman, who was to have played Courtney in the fourth act of "'Twixt Axe and Crown," was taken ill at the last moment, and had to give up his part to Mr. Arthur Bourchier. Surely this is a wonderful record for a performance which lasted close upon six hours, and which made demands upon the services of some sixty actors and actresses—to say nothing of the "auxiliaries." From the "turn" of the "Royal Brewster Banjo Combination," down to the Brothers Griffiths' amusing "Strong Man" skit, which concluded this mammoth entertainment, all went so well that it is difficult to pick out any items for particular remark. Mr. George Alexander contributed an act of "Dr. Bill," Mr. E. S. Willard appeared in a bright little comedietta, Messrs. Irving and Bancroft did their famous duel from "The Dead Heart," and Mr. Tree gave us his "Gringoire."

MRS. LANGTRY AND THE REST.

Mrs. Langtry, though a trifle overpowered by the size of the theatre, played Elizabeth's big scene in "'Twixt Axe and Crown" with a most praiseworthy touch of tragic intensity. Miss Genevieve Ward and Mr. Fernandez gave recitations, Miss Farren and Mr. Fred Leslie went through their wildly comic children's duet, Mr. John Le Hay ventriloquized, Mr. Arthur Roberts imitated some typical music-hall singers, Miss Phyllis Broughton lectured Mr. Harry Monkhouse, and Messrs. Nicholls and Campbell raised peals of laughter for the last time as King Henry and Queen Fanny; last, but not least, let me mention the sweet singing of Mr. Ben Davies, who, however, might have turned his attention to some worthier composition.

"NO. 2."

Mr. Harry Croft Hillier will produce on the 24th inst., at a Vaudeville matinée, an "original, satirical, farcical comedy," entitled "No. 2." Whether the piece turns out to be original or not remains to be seen. There can be no question, however, as to the originality of Mr. Hillier's prospectus, which not only contains testimonials from Messrs. Herman Vezin, Charles Warner, W. S. Penley, Edward Righton, and Miss Sophie Larkin, but also labels the acts of the farce in a somewhat strange style. Here is the synopsis of Act I.; at any rate the epitome should excite curiosity:—"A Royal Rival—The Lady Killer—'Not this girl, but the other girl'—'You have proposed to the bride'—Darcy's dodge for deliverance—'We've scotched the snake, not killed it'—TOO, TOO FORGIVING."

A NEW "DR. BILL."

Mr. George Alexander, now free from Adelphi trammels, has lost no time in getting to work at the comfortable little theatre on the Embankment which he opened so successfully a few weeks back. His "Dr. Bill" is a particularly bright and breezy performance. Perhaps he does not look quite so professional as Mr. Fred Terry did, for he has made no attempt to mount the typical whisker of the modern leech, and he has retained the heroic moustaches of Frank Granville. But he plays the part with an amount of fun and vivacity that is really surprising in an actor who has devoted himself for so long to purely romantic characters. It is quite on the cards that a comedy career of no slight brilliancy may be in store for the clever young manager of the Avenue.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Miss Annie Rose has been engaged by Mr. Willard to play a part in "Dick Venables," the forthcoming new drama at the Shaftesbury.—Mr. Herbert Waring will appear at the Court in Mr. Pinero's new comedy. This actor's impersonation of the East-end curate in another of this author's works—"The Hobby Horse"—will be remembered by most playgoers.—I hear that "A Village Priest" will probably be produced at the Haymarket on Thursday, April 3rd.—"Paul Kauvar," and not "Theodora," will be given at Drury Lane Theatre at the close of the Carl Rosa Opera season.

R. U. E.

teaching the use of tools. There are various exhibitions, particulars of which, together with other information, may be obtained from the Dean,

So far we have treated only of London. We will now make brief reference to some of the principal colleges in other cities :—

Owens College is one of the oldest of our institutions devoted to technical instruction. The engineering department is of considerable importance, the Whitworth Engineering Laboratory being well appointed. The fees for engineering lectures are £3 10*s.* a year, and for laboratory work and drawing £7 7*s.* per annum for the first two years, and £10 10*s.* for the next year, the course extending over three years. Further particulars may be obtained from the registrar of the college. Dr. Osborne Reynolds, M.A., F.R.S., is the engineering professor.

University College, Liverpool, has an excellent engineering department, under the direction of Professor H. S. Hele Shaw. Within the last few months this department has found a home in a handsome building constructed specially for the purpose. It contains a fine engineering laboratory. The course for civil engineering extends over two years, and for mechanical engineering over three years ; but arrangements are made with engineering firms to receive, during the six summer months, mechanical engineering students of the college as articled pupils.

The Yorkshire College, Leeds, has a department of civil and mechanical engineering, there being a good engineering laboratory. The course extends over three years.

The Durham College of Science, which is at Newcastle-on-Tyne, has an engineering department. The total cost in fees amounts to between £20 and £30 a year for day students. A special feature at this college is the evening classes for apprentices, who, if they matriculate, are eligible for the degrees of the college.

Firth College, Sheffield, has a department for engineering and metallurgy, under the direction of Professor W. H. Greenwood. A notable feature in connection with the metallurgical department is a complete steel works plant on a small scale.

The Mason College of Science, Birmingham, has a department devoted to civil, mechanical, and electrical engineering. The full engineering course extends over three years. Fees average about £30 a year. There are several scholarships.

University College, Bristol, has a department of engineering under the direction of Dr. Ryan. The civil engineering course lasts over two years, the fees being about £28 a year. The mechanical engineering course is carried on during the winter months, the fees being about £21 a year. Arrangements are made for students to attend at the works of certain manufacturing engineers during the summer months.

University College, Nottingham, has an engineering course extending over three years, in connection with which there are college workshops.

So far we have given the future engineer directions how to obtain but one half the instruction required to make him proficient in his calling—namely, the academical part. It will be impossible to give detailed instructions as to the manner in which he is to set about acquiring the other division of his training. It must, however consist of apprenticeship in some form—either as shop apprentice, or as premium apprentice, or articled pupil. Shop apprentices are the lads, often the sons of workmen already employed by the firm, who enter without premium to learn their trade. They become the mechanics and artisans who constitute the great body of engineering workmen. They are, of course, distinct from, and superior to, the class of engineers' labourers, who are the hewers of wood and drawers of water that have never learned a trade.

Many men who have not served their time are, however, expert handicraftsmen, and well deserve the title of "handy men," although the term is generally applied as one of reproach by those who have received a more orthodox training. Probably the majority of manufacturing engineers take both premium and shop apprentices. If the future engineer is to be articled he will pay a sum varying from as high as £1,000 down to as low as £20 or £30, according to the standing of the firm to which he attaches himself. Three hundred pounds is, perhaps, the most usual sum asked by firms of good position and in a fair way of business. Five hundred pounds is not unusual with firms of wider reputation, while £1,000 is a very 'swagger" fee indeed.

The question whether the apprenticeship course or the college course should be taken first is one of considerable importance, and much could be said on both sides. The natural order would seem for the youth to finish his education before beginning his business career, of which his work in the shops would seem to form a part. There is one other method by which a young man may acquire his engineering knowledge to which we have already referred. It is that in which the student carries on his college course and his apprenticeship simultaneously. We have mentioned, in dealing with the various colleges, the evening classes which are given. These are for the benefit of those who cannot afford the money and the time for the regular course. By their aid it is often possible to get, in time, as full a measure of knowledge as in the more usual way. Another way in which the apprenticeship and college training may be to a great extent combined, if the co-operation of contracting firms can be secured, has been referred to above in dealing with University College, Liverpool, and University College, Bristol. The arrangement is an excellent one, and great credit is due, not to the college authorities for inaugurating the scheme, but to the many eminent engineering firms who have supported the plan in so public-spirited a manner ; although it may be added that the manufacturers find it work to their advantage. A small fee is generally charged as premium ; but it must be a great advantage to the firms to get apprentices who do not spoil their own weight of tools before they start on useful work, in accordance with the orthodox practice. The way in which the college authorities and the engineering firms work together is worthy of all praise and imitation ; it is only by such harmony can a national system of technical education be established on the surest basis. We regret that we have not space to enter more fully into this subject, but full details may be obtained from the calendars of the respective colleges.

We cannot do better in concluding this necessarily imperfect account of a very big subject than to refer our readers to a publication of the National Association for the Promotion of Technical and Secondary Education, entitled "Technical Education." The price is one shilling. The offices of the company are at 14, Dean's-yard, Westminster.

[*The preceding articles in this series appeared as follows:—The Army (November 1 and 15, 1889), Schoolmastering (November 29, 1889), The Civil Service (December 11 and 19, 1889), The Bar (January 6 and 22), and The Navy (January 24 and 28).*]

MR. BRADLAUGH IN POETRY.

A native poet thus addressed Mr. Bradlaugh on the hon. gentleman's arrival in India at the close of last year. There are no less than fifty verses of the production :—

Welcome be to thee, virtuous Bradlaugh, the object of love and respect,
We Indians, have spread our eyelids on the road for thee,
Welcome, noble Charles Bradlaugh our most beloved,
Welcome, Welcome, the moon of the British nation shining in the world,
Welcome, Welcome, Welcome, the successful well-doer of India,
Come, the fearless adherent of justice always treading on virtuous paths.

Lord Budha saved the lives of the speechless and powerless animals,
And thou hast come to protect the poor and miserable subjects of India,
This fortunate occasion is indescribable for our unspeakable happiness,
For we do not know whether to praise thee or to praise our good luck.

Glory to thee, O Charles Bradlaugh, ever intent in doing good to the world,
Who does not fear even God to tread the path of justice ;
Victory, Victory, to the spreader of the glory of the English nation,
Who lovest the poor and art the most beloved of the poor.
Hail ! Hail ! Hail ! ! The destroyer of the wretched condition of India,
Adept in sustaining natural affection, always strong in determination,
So long as the light of the sun and the moon continue to shine in the heavens,
So long as the Ganges and the Jamuna will continue to flow through the holy land of India,
Mayest thou live till then and enjoy all pleasures and riches,
And may the goddess of knowledge continue to sing thee praises.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

The meeting of colliery owners, if less conciliatory than some persons had hoped, was more so than others had feared. The masters refused the demand of a 5 per cent. advance now and a further 5 per cent. advance on July 1. But they declared their willingness to meet the representatives of the men on Thursday with a view to an amicable arrangement. This leaves the door open for a settlement, and as the men will certainly not shut it, we are not without hopes that the great strike will soon be over.

The fact is that the colliery owners are not of one mind. This is obvious from the concessions already made by some of them, and was obvious also in the prolonged discussions at the Westminster Palace Hotel yesterday. The owners may be perfectly unanimous in their belief that the miners are making an unreasonable demand, but it is certain that they are divided as to the wisdom of refusing it, and that after all is the practical issue. The determination to renew their negotiations with the representatives of the men is certainly wise, and it will be a matter of regret if an arrangement is not immediately made. But if the dispute is to be compromised sooner or later, the sooner the better. The harm done to the trade of the country by all this excitement and uncertainty is enormous, and if the masters are to concede the advance as soon as the pinch comes, as we believe they will do, they are not free from blame for allowing the dispute to come to such a head.

To-day, in the House of Commons, we are to have the Swaziland debate, and some sort of inkling, we presume, of what the Government means to do. As to that, we should have no objection to the question remaining hung up for some time longer, so long as President Kruger and his Government are thereby kept in a state of lively expectation of favours to come. Only there must be no "sell." That the President feels pretty sure of his ground we assume from his recent invitation to the Cape to come on with its railway. We shall only repeat here that if he be disappointed, the bitterness of feeling engendered by such a wanton rebuff will throw us back on the policy of mutual distrust, and retard by ten years at least the all-important developments now galloping forward in the Republic. The question, once more, is this : "Is the Transvaal worth Swaziland?"

Are the Tories going to drum Lord Randolph out of the ranks? Colchester, it seems, will not hear him speak. Birmingham no longer wants him as a candidate. And now the Council of the Paddington Conservative Association has felt "obliged to record their conviction that the action of the noble lord the member for South Paddington, in connection with the debate on the Parnell Commission, is entirely out of harmony with the views of the Conservative electors of the division." All this looks serious ; but it would be a mistake to accept the attitude of the leaders as reflecting that of the rank and file. However, from our point of view we sincerely hope the leaders will prevail, and that Lord Randolph will be expelled. It would be an obvious gain to our side to have the darling of the Tory democracy drummed out of the ranks, and the Tory platforms left in undisputed possession of the Ashmead-Bartletts.

The Infant Life Protection Bill, which was discussed by the House of Commons last night, and referred to a Select Committee, has admirable intentions but has been badly drafted. The first clause is as follows :—

> It shall not be lawful for any person to retain or receive for hire or reward any infant under the age of *five years* for the purpose of nursing or maintaining the infant apart from its parent for a longer period than *twenty-four hours*, except in a house which has been registered as provided by the principal Act (Infant Life Protection Act, 1872).

As was pointed out in the discussion, this clause will apparently prevent parents from leaving a child in the custody of an old nurse while they are travelling abroad. Or, again, if an aunt takes care of a little nephew or niece, and receives an allowance from its parents for the child's maintenance, she must immediately have her house registered as a baby farm.

The second clause of the Bill, dealing with statements made with respect to infants, is equally open to serious objection. It requires "that the person from whom an infant is received shall state truly the name, sex, and age of the infant, and the place and time of its birth." This means that a girl who has given birth to an illegitimate child and wishes to put it out to nurse, or to get it adopted, will be compelled to notify her disgrace to public officials, and to place upon permanent record the stigma on her name. The fact is that if our laws and proposed laws were only a little more logical they would be less cruel. The principle established by the early Factory Acts and by the Children's Act of last session is that every young child may claim the protection of the State even against its parents. That being so, the State is no longer concerned to ask whether the actual custodians of a child are also its natural parents. The custodians are responsible, as custodians, for the proper treatment of their charge ; and the State must enforce this responsibility regardless of blood relationship. The attempt to track every child to its origin, and thus indelibly brand its mother with public shame, will force many a hapless girl to seek that last refuge of silence from which no laws can drag her.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone did a bold thing at the banquet of the National League last night by his defence of the late Mr. Forster's Chief Secretaryship. And the most significant thing about it was that his audience, Nationalist to the core as it was, received the eulogium on Mr. Forster with every mark of approval. Of course, Mr. Gladstone did not defend the policy which was carried out under the Forster régime ; he simply and in candid language paid a high tribute of respect to the honesty, the endeavour after the best, and the real sincerity of the much-hated Chief Secretary. In these times, when political warfare is so largely made up of imputations of personal dishonour and lack of uprightness made against opponents, we might almost hope that this speech and the manner of its reception is a beginning of recognition that, although the right of a question of policy may lie upon one side, still honesty of motive is not the monopoly of either party. We have gained nothing yet by making our political questions simply a vehicle for personal recriminations.

The Presbyterians of the United States are revising the Calvinistic Confession of Faith. The reform party kick against the doctrine that infants who have the misfortune not to be numbered among the "elect" are eternally damned. They also wish to expunge that part of the Confession which brands the Pope as "that Anti-Christ, that son of sin and perdition, that exalted himself in the Church against Christ and all that is called God." The reformers would also remove Papists from the list of "other idolaters." We are glad to say that the reform party are predominating, but revision meets with sturdy opposition from the bigoted and austere apostles of old-world Puritanism, whose arguments take us back to the times of scarlet letters and witch-burning. The discussions on whether or not there is an infant population in hell are the most curious, and lay the Church open to much ridicule. The Rev. Mr. Lewis, of Rhode Island, for instance, recently dared any man in the Presbytery of Nassau to say "that there are no infants a span long in hell."

WANTED! A ROYAL ACADEMY OF RHYME.[*]

The author of "Rhymes, Real and Romantic" (1) has collected in a sumptuously ugly quarto seven books of verse, of from seven to ten pieces each, which is six books too many. These rhymes deal with general subjects in conventional metres, the best of which are imitated from Longfellow and Tennyson, while the worst suggest nothing so musical. The nightingale, for instance, is a bird of notorious poetic repute, but the author sings :

The Nightingale ! the Nightingale !
How sweet his love notes rise.

Rosemary, again, is a favourite and fragrant subject, but we have—

The Rosemary ! the Rosemary !
How green it keeps their memory.

There are better things, however, in the book. Here and there may be found graceful and sonorous lines, which suggest that with the aid of a certain term of study in a school of poetry, capably endowed for the tutoring of the incomplete rhymester, the author might have made his rhymes interesting.

Mr. Codd's "Legend of the Middle Ages, and other Songs" (2), point still more emphatically to the need of some such academic restraint. And if we have a Royal Academy of Art and one of Music, why not a Royal Academy of Rhyme? If Mr. Codd had had such advantages in his salad days he would not have played pranks with the sacred laws of the sonnet and be-sonnetted "The Seasons" in the metre of "Locksley Hall." Perhaps he would not have turned to poetry at all to aid him in his determination to make the "Middle Ages" prosaic ; but there's no saying.

It is a relief to turn from such reflections to Sir J. C. Barrow's "Mary of Nazareth" (3), the third part of which is now published. This little volume may not have the imagination and higher faculty of the famous poets of the Catholic faith, but it has not either the defect of their quality, as found, for instance, in Crawshaw's extravagances. It is the work of a man of culture, working rather on the lines of the bare tradition of such poets of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, however, than in a modern way.

The Rev. Alfred Gurney, in his "Voices from the Holy Sepulchre, and other Poems" (4), is more modern. He sings, still in a religious spirit, of Emerson, Wagner, and other modern influences—though his verse, it must be owned, is somewhat artless for these days of Swinburne and "Sordello" and the sonnet and roundel. But Mr. Gurney at least writes brightly and unaffectedly, and his book no doubt will fairly serve its author's purpose of an unpretentious message to his pastoral flock. It is dedicated "with a brother's love" to the memory of Edmund Gurney, and has for frontispiece a reproduction from Mr. F. Shields's delightful painting of the "Women Worshipping in the Garden of the Sepulchre," a picture painted specially for Mr. Gurney's church in Pimlico.

Mr. G. H. Kersley's "Little Book" (5) is seen advancing from idealism to realism, until at last we read in one piece entitled "In a Restaurant" that

The stench of vegetation cooked !
The odour of hot steaming meat,
And other things that had been booked
For hungry Londoners to eat,
Rose on the air, and had a fight.

From which it may be conjectured that not even an Academy of Rhyme could have done much to direct so original a muse.

Mrs. White's verse, too, in "The Three Banquets, and Prison Poems" (6), tends to rank her with the incompatibles of rhyme. A natural interest attaches to her Prison Poems, which, however, is not enhanced by any undue charm of rhyme. These pieces are dated from Holloway Prison, which promises to be classical ground in literary history. If the "Fabians" will only look to it, and see that State direction of poetry be added to their other little rearrangements, we shall one day have prosody instead of oakum as part of the regular routine of prison life. For the Muse, as witness Mr. Blunt, clearly flourishes *In Vinculis.*

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[*] 1. "Rhymes, Real and Romantic." By M. C. Tyndall. (Arrowsmith.)
2. "A Legend of the Middle Ages, and other Songs of the Past and Present." By John Codd, A.R.I.B.A. (Kegan Paul.)
3. "Mary of Nazareth." Part III. By Sir J. C. Barrow, Bart. (Burns and Oates.)
4. "Voices from the Holy Sepulchre." By Rev. Alfred Gurney, Vicar of St. Barnabas, Pimlico. (Kegan Paul.)
5. "A Little Book." Poems. By George H. Kersley. (Bickers.)
6. "The Three Banquets, and Prison Poems." By Ida White. (Swan Sonnenschein and Co.)

"BROWNING'S BEST POEMS."

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—In connection with the competitive inquiry as to the most representative poems of Mr. Browning which you are starting—[see *P.M.G.*, March 17]—it may be of some value to your readers to know what Mr. Browning's own opinion was. Five years ago, on behalf of the American editor of an anthology, I asked him to say which four of his poems he considered most representative. I enclose you a copy of his reply, which you are at liberty to print now, or at the close of your appeal to the conundrum-loving public.—Yours obediently,

EDMUND GOSSE.

March 17.

19, Warwick-crescent, W., March 15, '85.

My dear Gosse,—"Four Poems, of moderate length, which represent their author fairly" :—if I knew what "moderation" exactly meant, the choice would be easier. Let me say—at a venture—

Lyrical : "Saul" *or* "Abt Vogler."
Narrative : "A Forgiveness."
Dramatic : "Caliban on Setebos."
Idyllic (in the Greek sense) : "Clive."

Which means that, being restricted to *four* dips in the lucky-bag, I should not object to be judged by these samples—so far as these go—for there is somewhat behind still !—Ever truly yours,

ROBERT BROWNING.

MR. BERESFORD-HOPE AND THE LADIES.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—In your issue of the 15th inst. I see Mr. Beresford-Hope repudiates all responsibility for the statement made by the server of the Notices. I have therefore, of course, no alternative but to accept his assurance and to assume that the gentleman in question was labouring under a delusion as to his employer.

Rightly or wrongly, however, the fact remains that a very strong feeling exists among the members of the County Council that these proceedings owed their origin to a source other than Sir Walter De Souza ; and as Mr. Beresford Hope goes on to say, "Nor have I anything to do with the service of the notices, or the institution or prosecution of proceedings by Sir Walter De Souza against Miss Cons or Miss Cobden," I think it would be desirable for Mr. Beresford-Hope, in justice to himself, to publicly and explicitly deny that when Miss Cobden and I first resumed our seats it was he who actively busied himself in endeavouring to get other councillors to join in an action against us. I think it would also be interesting if Mr. Beresford-Hope stated whether it is or is not the fact that he has given members of the Council to understand that he would himself have taken action against us *had not the unseating of Lady Sandhurst* (that he might appropriate her seat) *proved so costly an affair.*

An explicit denial of these reports could not fail to be satisfactory to a large number of the members of the County Council who are now certainly under the impression, however erroneously, that they have the evidence of their own senses to convince them of their truth. I should also have the pleasure of feeling that it was at all events not at the instance of an English gentleman that I have been hunted down, and my private residence placed under surveillance, when an ordinary and courteous letter asking me to accept the notice of the action would have been sufficient, and would have been a more suitable method of procedure as between colleagues on the Council. With many apologies for intruding again upon your valuable space.—I am, sir, faithfully yours,

EMMA CONS.

Surrey Lodge, Lambeth-road, March 17.

A FAMOUS TENOR.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. EDWARD LLOYD.

MR. EDWARD LLOYD, the famous tenor, sailed on the 15th for New York. The following are the notes of an interview which one of our representatives had with him on the eve of his departure:—

MR. EDWARD LLOYD.

"In all I shall be away," said Mr. Lloyd, "for twelve Sundays. I go first to the Boston Festival, which lasts from the Sunday to Sunday. Yes, I agree with you, the American custom of giving oratorios on the Sunday is an admirable one. At Boston I shall sing in the 'Elijah,' the 'Redemption,' and Bach's Christmas oratorio. From Boston I go to Chicago to sing in the 'Dream of Jubal,' and at a miscellaneous concert which is to be given in the magnificent new hall at which Mdme. Patti sang a short time since. Then at Cincinnati I am to take part in the 'Messiah,' 'St. Matthew,' Bach's 'Passion,' 'Israel in Egypt,' and Verdi's 'Requiem.' I shall visit Montreal and Toronto, and possibly Quebec."

"And will you enjoy the voyage?"—"Oh yes, I hope so. I am a very good sailor. Last year I went out on the same vessel, and on the way out we got up a concert which realized £65 for the Sailors' Home. Mr. Sampson Fox, a son of the munificent donor to the Royal College of Music, who is a very good violinist, was among the artists."

In further conversation Mr. Edward Lloyd admitted that he undertook the visit with some reluctance. "You see I am so much attached to my home," he explained, "that even to leave my wife and family for a few weeks troubles me. My house at Tulse-hill is my home, my club, and everything. If I am singing in the West-end the concert is usually over at half-past ten, and my brougham takes me home by a quarter-past eleven. I am content to live, you must know, by a very simple rule. By half-past seven in the morning I am up and about, and we all breakfast together at half-past eight. My morning is occupied in practising, writing my letters, &c. In the afternoon I take a walk, or, in summer time, play tennis in the garden. I dine at two o'clock, and take nothing except some tea before going to the concert in the evening, unless it is an egg beaten up in milk just before starting out. If I am not singing, by ten o'clock I am in bed."

"It is no wonder that you look so hearty and well, Mr. Lloyd. But for many weeks you must have a great deal of travelling to do?"—"Sometimes a thousand miles in a week. Frequently I am singing in Manchester on Tuesday, return to London for the Wednesday 'pop,' and sing again at some northern town on Thursday evening; but travelling never seems to fatigue me. Twenty years ago, when I was about twenty-five, I generally sang four or five nights in the week in all parts of the kingdom. Of course that was much harder work than I do now. During August and September I get a complete rest, spending the vacation with my wife and family at Brighton. My Brighton house, by the way, is only two hours from Tulse-hill, that is to say from door to door."

"Then I take it that you are not fond of society?"—"No, I am quite out of the West-end world. I have been asked to accept membership of both the musical clubs—the Lyric and the Meistersingers—but declined. If you frequent a club it means going home at two or three in the morning and catching colds in cabs. Toole, no doubt, really enjoys plenty of 'life' and society or else he must surely have succumbed to so much fêting. But I don't think singers should freely indulge in social pleasures. They can't rush from concert-halls to clubs or drawing-rooms and continually keep late hours without their art suffering."

"There is a common impression, Mr. Lloyd, that you are a son of Cambria. That is not so, I believe?"—"No, indeed, although my descent is partly Welsh and partly Irish. I am London born; and the Welsh language has been so far beyond me that, although I have often attended the Eisteddfoddan, I have never sung in the vernacular."

"But you come of a musical family?"—"Oh, yes. There is melody in the blood. My grandfather was a bandmaster in the time of George IV.; my father had a fine tenor voice, and my uncle succeeded Stanford as choirmaster at Trinity College, Cambridge. My mother was also a good musician, and when my father died at the early age of forty-five, leaving her very poor with six children, she obtained an appointment at the newly-established college for ladies at Cheltenham."

"Before that you sang at Westminster Abbey?"—"Oh, yes; and Sir Arthur Sullivan and Cellier were among the other boys in the choir. I have often talked with Sullivan over those old times. With a little fellow named Dykes, who did not enter the profession, I was selected to sing the solos at the Princess Royal's wedding. A few months after going to Cheltenham with my mother I discovered the germs of a tenor voice. I was then about eighteen, and the voice had not broken. One day my uncle from Cambridge came and heard me sing—it was 'You and I,' an almost forgotten song—and he said there was a vacancy for a soloist in his choir, which I might be able to obtain. The appointment was to be filled by open competition, and twenty competitors came from different parts of the country. How well I remember that day! Not being able to sleep, I got up early in the morning and took a long walk—about the worst thing I could have done, so far as my voice was concerned. But I won the post, my successful piece being 'Angels ever Bright and Fair.'"

TRAINING IN CHOIRS.

"For about twelve months I lived at Cambridge, and a very pleasant time it was, for there I made the acquaintance of my wife. But after marrying I was anxious to come to London. With the ambition of youth—I was then only about twenty-three—I thought Cambridge too narrow a sphere; so I secured an appointment in the choir of Wells-street Church, and sought engagements for concerts, &c. In a few months I succeeded in getting the principal soloist's part at the Chapel Royal. While there I made my first success at the Gloucester Festival, by my singing in Bach's 'Passion.' Soon after that my engagements in London and the country became so numerous that I was compelled to relinquish the Chapel Royal appointment; and at wenty-five almost every week I was singing five nights out of the seven."

"You think the choral training a good one for an artist?"

"Most certainly," replied Mr. Lloyd with emphasis. "It gives one such an excellent grounding in the works of old English composers. Sir Arthur Sullivan has more than once admitted his obligation in this respect. Young singers spend years studying in Italy, but there they learn only light and operatic music. If the heavy church music is well mastered, the rest should be comparatively easy."

ROBERT BROWNING'S FIRST SONNET.

A sonnet from the pen of Robert Browning is so rare a thing (writes E. F. Bridell-Fox in the *Academy*) that I think you may like to republish the one I referred to in my article in the February number of the *Argosy*. I have accordingly hunted it up from the old pages of the *Monthly Repository*. It was the first of the small poems published by Mr. W. J. Fox in that periodical, and appeared in the year following his review of "Pauline," and the year previous to his review of "Paracelsus"—namely, in 1834:—

"SONNET, BY ROBERT BROWNING.

Eyes, calm beside thee (Lady couldst thou know!),
May turn away thick with fastgathering tears:
I glance not where all gaze: thrilling and low
Their passionate praises reach thee—my cheek wears
Alone no wonder when thou passest by;
Thy tremulous lids, bent and suffused, reply
To the irrepressible homage which doth glow
On every lip but mine: if in thine ears
Their accents linger—and thou dost recall
Me as I stood, still, guarded, very pale,
Beside each votarist whose lighted brow
Wore worship like an aureole, "O'er them all
My beauty," thou wilt murmur, "did prevail
Save that one only":—Lady, couldst thou know!

"*August* 17, 1834."

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN PARLIAMENT.

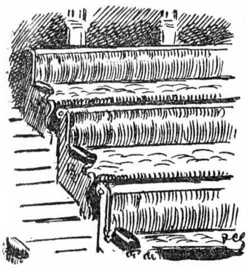
BY AN OBSERVER FROM THE GALLERY.

THE House of Commons spent the first hour of its sitting yesterday in listening to ministers reading, in barely audible tones, evasive answers to unimportant questions. When this solemn farce was over the Statute Law Revision Bill was called on for second reading. Mr. Healy made a few pertinent remarks about the desirability of not creating further complications between the laws of England and the laws of Ireland. The Government assented, and agreed to refer the bill to a Select Committee. On the motion to go into Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates, Mr. Gourley moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the designs of the new ships for the navy. The gallant, though voluntary, colonel had evidently prepared himself for a big speech, and slowly delivered it to a rapidly-thinning House. Lord George Hamilton replied, and Mr. Shaw-Lefevre made a few remarks in opposition to the motion. The question of Greenwich Hospital came up next, and here the first Lord of the Admiralty confessed himself at fault, and appealed to Mr. Goschen to tell the House all about it. At 5.40 the Speaker was allowed to leave the chair. But what had become of Mr. Courtney? There was hurrying and scurrying in all directions to find the truant chairman of committees, and after a long pause Mr. Barclay was brought in to fill the gap. A few minutes later Mr. Courtney, having finished his toilet, appeared to claim his own, smiling, in spotless shirt and swallow-tails. The first business in Committee was a supplementary naval vote, and on this Mr. Hanbury criticised the Government with the frankness of a candid friend. Commander Bethell rose next, and delivered a lecture on the art of naval warfare, which would have been admirable if addressed to a class of cadets.

THE LATE CHAIRMAN.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON.

But the House of Commons is not scientific enough for this sort of thing, and when the gallant commander began to talk about resistances "varying directly as the square and indirectly as the cube," even the empty benches creaked with horror. "I will now leave this subject," said Commander Bethell, "and pass on to make an observation or two on torpedoes." The half-dozen legislators who had survived the direct square and the inverse cube, pricked up their ears and learned with delight that the torpedo "gratifies a wish expressed through history for some means of wounding your adversary below the water." An account of its other triumphs is held over for the next lecture. As soon as Commander Bethell had finished, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre rose to protest against the increased cost of the navy. All this while one quarter of the House, usually so lively, was absolutely silent. The Irish members in a body had deserted the Palace of St. Stephen's to celebrate the fête of St. Patrick. In their absence the debate was left to the specialists, and the captains and admirals fired broadsides at one another, while the laymen took care to keep out of gunshot. About 8.30 Mr. Crilly, from North Mayo, looked in to represent the sister isle and see how things were going on. He found Lord George Hamilton on his legs and a bare dozen of members listening to him. "This will never do," said Mr. Crilly, "a member of her Majesty's Government speaking and no one listening." And the disinterested Irishman moved a count. Half a hundred members trooped in from the lobby and dining-room, bowed to Mr. Courtney, and trooped out again. Lord George continued his speech. After this little incident business seemed to get a little brisker. Every two or three minutes the voice of Mr. Courtney is heard calling out: "The question is, that so many millions be granted to her Majesty to defray, &c., &c. . . . . opinion, say 'Aye;' . . . . contrary, 'No.' . . . . Ayes . . . ." Every now and again, however, a gallant officer got up to have a fling at the Government, and poor Lord George had to reply. Captain Colomb wanted to know whether the boilers of vessels on the Australian squadron had been adapted to burning Australian coal, and Admiral Field was very angry about the absence of dock accommodation at Bombay.



THE IRISH BENCHES ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

By five minutes to eleven Mr. Courtney had disposed of all the naval votes set down, and the Speaker was recalled to preside over the discussion of the Infant Life Protection Bill. The bill, which is introduced by the Home Secretary and Mr. Stuart-Wortley, met with the most strenuous opposition from every quarter of the House. It would prevent an Anglo-Indian father leaving his child in the care of its grandmother, said Mr. Kelly. It would force a girl who had given birth to an illegitimate child to register her shame in a public record, said Mr. McLaren. It would be utterly unworkable, and is utterly unneeded in Ireland, said Colonel Nolan. On behalf of the Government Mr. Stuart-Wortley was very conciliatory. He first promised to refer the bill to a Grand Committee, and, when pressed, conceded a Select Committee instead. After several angry speeches and an attempt at obstruction, this course was adopted just on the stroke of twelve. Among the unopposed orders of the day the Hares Preservation Bill, come down from the Lords, passed its second reading, amid loud cheers from the Conservatives. Members fondly hoped that they might now go home to bed. But not yet. For nearly an hour did the Scotchmen debate some question concerning their own education, on which the Government had already given way. What's the good of St. Patrick—sighed the Treasury Bench—if the missing Irish brogue is replaced by the Scotch accent?

AGRICULTURE DEPRESSION IN KANSAS.

The Kansas Farmers' Alliance have sent a petition to Congress praying that something shall be done for the relief of the depressed agricultural interest. The petitioners call attention to the fact that one single firm of lawyers has a contract to foreclose eighteen hundred mortgages in their State, and they allege that a system of wholesale foreclosures and evictions has been deliberately conceived for the purpose of peopling the farms thus rendered vacant by a servile tenantry imported from abroad, instead of the present sturdy American farmers.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—Clarke's world-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, skin and blood diseases, and sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of testimonials. In bottles, 2*s*. 9*d*. and 11*s*. each of all Chemists. Proprietors, Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company Lincoln. Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and do not be persuaded to take imitations.

City Notes.

BRITISH TRADE WITH BULGARIA.

Bulgarian trade is necessarily an expanding one, and with the development of the country our interest is bound to increase. The connection of the port of Bourgas by railway with Philippopolis and Sophia will assist British merchants very materially, as it will give them the means of communicating with the interior. Hitherto only one small province has been supplied through Bourgas, but of what trade there is England has the chief share, our imports amounting to 38½ per cent. of the total value. In view of the extension of British trade the Messageries Maritimes Company has arranged to run a direct line from London to the Black Sea, calling once a fortnight at Bourgas. The majority of the English imports has hitherto been carried by local steamers from Constantinople, where they have been discharged by English steamers. The acting Vice-Consul at Bourgas points out that immense advantage would accrue to British trade with that port by the establishment of a regular line of steamers to England, and remarks that it will be strange indeed if British shippers allow the carrying trade to fall into the hands of a foreign company.

CIDER AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR CLARET.

Since the partial destruction of the vines, a demand for cider has arisen in Paris and other localities where formerly the consumption of this liquor was scarcely thought of. But, as bad luck would have it, there was last season an almost total failure of the apple crop in La Manche and the adjoining departments, and, in order to obtain the necessary supplies of cider, apples had to be imported from abroad and other parts of France. The rise in price which followed has directed the serious attention of farmers to their orchards, which were gradually being allowed to go to decay without replacement. Now, not only are the old orchards being renewed, but many new ones are established throughout the country.

THE FUTURE "NEW YORK" OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Up to the present time the export, import, passenger, and immigration business of the United States—South as well as North—has been carried on mainly *viâ* the port of New York. But geographically New York lies out of the direct line between Europe and the food and cotton producing States of the South, South-west, and the great West; in addition to which, during the winter months, the through traffic to New York is greatly obstructed by the overcrowding of freight consequent upon the closing of lake and canal navigation and snow blockades. For years it has been recognized that, as soon as the Southern, Western, and South-western railways should be completed and consolidated into Trunk lines, owned and worked by single corporations in the manner of the New York Central, Pennsylvania Central, Erie, and Grand Trunk Railways—so as to connect, by a number of unbroken lines, the vast agricultural, food-producing, and of late years the increasingly important coal and iron area of the Southern States, with a more direct port on the Atlantic coast—a large proportion of the export and import trade between the United States and Europe would naturally find its way to that port. Such a system of consolidated Trunk lines is now completed direct to the town and harbour of Port Royal, South Carolina. This, which is the only port between Norfolk (Virginia) and Pensacola (Florida)—a coast line of 1,400 miles—is capable of receiving the heaviest draught steamers and vessels afloat. We hear that the town of Port Royal, with its hotels, grain elevators, cotton presses, &c., has been purchased, stock, lock, and barrel, by an English syndicate, whose intention it is to open the port at once, transform the existing town of Port Royal into a thriving city, and by the establishment of a line of first-class steamers to compete with New York for a share—to begin with—of the Southern trade between Europe and the West Indies hitherto monopolized by New York and the lesser ports.

The Ladies' Corner.

BORROWED PLUMES.

"I came across a shop the other day" (writes Miss Mantalini) "where a curious little business is carried on. This is the hiring out to those ladies who go to Court of the feathers they wear in their hair. It seems rather curious that women don't buy the feathers outright. As everybody knows, these feathers are not very valuable. There are two short feathers and one a little longer. The cost of hiring these is half a guinea, and their intrinsic value runs from fifteen shillings to two guineas. But the shopkeeper told me that many of the ladies went there year after year and hired their feathers. The price of hiring does not include the veil, which costs five shillings, and which, after the crush of a Drawing-room, does not arrive home in any condition to be worn again. The hiring of these feathers suggests another profitable and useful branch of the same business. Why doesn't somebody hire out Court trains? This would, indeed, be a measure of economy. The feathers only cost 30*s*. outright. A Court train means anything from £10 to £50. I know of ladies who have borrowed their trains. No doubt there would be many women who would like to hire them. How it would reduce the big dressmaking bill! I commend the idea to some woman who wants to benefit herself by benefiting others."

WALTZING VICTORIOUS.

The "waltz-reform," which has been talked about so much of late, is not to come off, and the rumour which had predicted it proves to be a canard. So we learn on the authority of a letter published in the German papers from Terpsichore's chargé d'affaires on this mundane sphere of ours—Herr Johann Strauss. He has, he writes, received a large number of letters on the subject, from near and far, but the idea that he intends to alter the *tempo* of the waltz to an *andante commodo* is a "complete mistake." Such an idea, he says, has never occurred to him, and never would. He refers to his latest compositions, the "Kaiser Waltz" and the "Rathhausballtänze," as a complete denial of the rumour, the *tempo* and character of these works being just the same as they have been for the last forty years. The only difference consists in an extension of introduction and *coda*, and he suggests that it is this which has given rise to the "fable" about a "conversation waltz" and the adoption of the *andante commodo*.

A RECOLLECTION OF MDME. OLIVIER.

The story about Mdme. Emile Olivier (writes a correspondent) which you quote to-day from Mdme. Carette's book, "My Mistress, the Empress Eugénie," reminds me of an interview I had with the young second wife of M. Emile Olivier in the stormy days of July, 1870. She had asked me to call on her, as both she and her husband wanted to see me on a matter of mutual interest. It was her "At Home" day, but a little before the hour at which her guests usually arrived, and I was surprised to see her dressed to receive them in the simplest of blue and white muslin gowns with no ornament but a small gold and turquoise locket suspended round her neck. After telling the servant to inform M. Olivier of my arrival, she began to talk to me about her husband in the most charming English. As he did not allow her to read the newspapers, she was very ignorant of the state of affairs, and she suddenly appalled me by asking if I had ever heard any one say anything against her husband. All Paris was then ringing with abuse of him, so it was somewhat difficult to frame an answer which should be truthful and yet not hurt the devoted wife's feelings; but a lucky inspiration enabled me to say that all distinguished men had their enemies, and a Chinese proverb very truly said: As tall towers are known by their shadows, so are great men by their calumniators. At this moment, to my great relief, the servant returned with many apologies from M. Olivier, who was at that moment so busy that he could not come to see me, and begged that I would be so kind as to call on another day.

TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review should such seem to be necessary.]

BERDOE, EDWARD. "Browning's Message to his Time: his Religion, Philosophy, and Science." (Sonnenschein.)

SIMEON, LOUIS STEPHEN. "Davide Cortis: a Novel." (Remington and Co.)
[Translated from the Italian of Antonio Fogazzaro. Cloth. Pp. 376.]

"THE POEMS OF WILLIAM LEIGHTON." (Elliot Stock.)
[Cloth. Pp. xvi,, 270. Portrait by John Leighton.]

"THE POCKET ATLAS OF THE WORLD." (John Walker and Co.)
[A new edition, containing 72 maps, statistical text, and index.]

Bord's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15*s*. per month (Second-hand 10*s*. 6*d*. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated List free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

NOTICES.

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Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted for 5*s. each.*

SAVOY THEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE. THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, the entirely original Comic Opera in Two Acts, entitled THE GONDOLIERS, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Doors open at 8. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box-office open daily from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—THIS DAY.—PROGRAMME at 3 and 8.—ELLA ZUILA and LULU, Heroines of the Lofty Wire (80 feet high and 160 long); Hewson, the Musical Coon; Baughman and Aldine, Champion Rifle and Pistol Shots; Little Mozart conducts his Concert: the Troubadour Quartette: Baker's Naval Spectacle "The Armada;" Peterson's wonderful Dogs; Dr. Onofroff, the Thought Reader; Fred Paulsen, the American Hercules; the Wartenberg Troupe, the Three Wonderful Haytors; the Deltons, in their Sketch, "The Village"; Scott Edwardes, Reciter (in the evening), &c. Giovanni Succi will continue his forty days' fast. Beckwiths' Aquatic Entertainment at 5.25 and 9.55, in the Annexe, &c.

MADAME TUSSAUD AND SONS' EXHIBITION. Adjoining Baker-street Station.—PORTRAIT MODELS of H.M. KING ALFONSO XIII. of Spain, GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA, LORD NAPIER of MAGDALA (taken in 1868). Over 400 Portrait Models of Celebrities of all ages and nations. Priceless collection of Napoleonic Relics. New Smoking and Reading Rooms, luxuriously furnished. Organ Recitals at 12, 2, and 6 o'clock. Orchestra from 4 to 6 and 7.30 to 10 P.M. Admission 1*s.* Children under 12 6*d.* Open from 10 A.M. till 10 P.M.

MADAME TUSSAUD and SONS.—Unique Relics of the French Revolution of 1789—Models taken from the Heads of Revolutionists by Mdme. Tussaud's own hands. James Berry, the Executioner (taken from life), now added. Mrs. Maybrick now added. CHAMBER OF HORRORS.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PANORAMA OF THE GREAT FALLS. Lounge, Music, Stereoscopic Views of all America, Cheap Restaurant. Fogs defeated. Electric Light. Building properly warmed. Admission 1*s.* Tickets at libraries and hotels. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station. Second Year. One Million Visitors.

ART GALLERIES.

ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION SOCIETY.—For particulars of the NEXT EXHIBITION apply at once to the SECRETARY, 45, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

SPORTS AND ARTS EXHIBITION.—GROSVENOR GALLERY, NEW BOND-STREET, W. NOW OPEN. Ten to Seven. Admission 1*s.*

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS by Artists of the British and Foreign Schools is NOW OPEN at THOMAS McLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, HAYMARKET (next the theatre).—Admission, including catalogue, 1*s.*

TUDOR EXHIBITION.—Patron, H.M. the QUEEN; Vice-Patron, H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES. NOW OPEN. (Last four weeks. Will CLOSE April 12th.) NEW GALLERY, REGENT-STREET. 10 to 6. Admission 1*s.* Hon. HAROLD DILLON, Secretary.

WATER COLOUR DRAWINGS of WINCHESTER, CHRISTCHURCH, ROMSEY, and BOSHAM. By F. G. COTMAN, R.I. To be seen at ROBERT DUNTHORNE'S GALLERY, THE REMBRANDT HEAD, Vigo-street, W.

HOTEL LIST.

BOURNEMOUTH.—THE HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, of world-wide reputation for comfort. Full South. Magnificent Sea Views. Table d'hôte. Electric Light. JOHN KILNER, Proprietor.

LONDON.—The HOTEL ALBEMARLE, corner of Albemarle-street and Piccadilly. NOW OPEN.—This palatial Hotel is Now Open for the reception of Visitors. It is fitted up in the most luxurious style, and is one of the most select Hotels in Europe. Cuisine and Wines of the highest class. The Hotel Albemarle is under the personal management of the Proprietor, Mr. A. L. VOGEL.

THE NEW FRENCH CABINET.

The following, as announced yesterday, is the final constitution of the twenty-sixth Cabinet of the Third Republic, and the fourth over which it has been M. de Freycinet's fortune to preside :—

Premier and War Minister	M. de Freycinet.
Minister of the Interior ...	M. Constans.
Minister of Justice	M. Fallières.
Minister for Foreign Affairs	M. Ribot.
Minister of Finance	M. Rouvier.
Minister of Marine.........	M. Barbey.
Minister of Agriculture ...	M. Jules Develle.
Minister of Public Instruction	M. Bourgeois.
Minister of Commerce ...	M. Jules Roche.
Minister of Public Works	M. Yves Guyot.

M. Etienne, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, retains his post.

In the official statement to-day it is understood that the new Cabinet will point out that the main efforts of the present Legislature must be devoted to the establishment of a new commercial régime, rendered necessary by the expiration of the existing Treaties of Commerce, which are to cease and determine in the spring of 1892.

The Republican journals, says a Reuter's telegram from Paris, testify to the personal worth of the new Ministers, and express the conviction that they will enjoy and will also preserve the confidence of the country and of Parliament. The Radical organs are very reserved in their comments and declare that they prefer to await the action of the Cabinet before expressing opinions. The Moderate and Conservative papers fear that the predominance of the Radical programme will continue.

A Reuter's telegram from St. Petersburg says the new French Cabinet is favourably received by the Russian press.

THE EASTER MANŒUVRES.

General Montgomery Moore, who is commanding the South Eastern district, has come to London to have an interview with the Duke of Cambridge and obtain a settlement of the Easter Review difficulty.

LONDON COMMUNISTS CELEBRATE THE PARIS COMMUNE

A meeting was held last night in St. Andrew's Hall, Newman-street, Oxford-street, to celebrate the nineteenth anniversary of the Paris Commune. The hall was crowded to the door, many members of the audience clearly being Frenchmen. A few women also were present. Mr. H. M. Hyndman was in the chair, and delivered a vehement address. Other speakers were Mrs. Besant and Prince Kropotkin—or, as he was termed on the bills, simply Peter Kropotkin. The speeches were all of the type usual on this annual occasion. Considerable excitement characterized the proceedings. As the audience dispersed a brisk business was done in the sale of photographs of Mrs. Besant, that of Mr. William Morris being also in evidence.

A CAMPAIGN AGAINST CHINESE LAUNDRIES.

The Laundrymen's Association (says a New York telegram to Reuter), has decided to commence a campaign against the Chinese laundries, which it is asserted are owned by a wealthy syndicate. The American laundrymen intend to open establishments close to those of the Chinese, and to underbid the latter. The association is strongly supported financially.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S VISIT TO CANADA..

An Exchange Company's telegram from Ottawa says it has been officially decided to give the Duke of Connaught a memorable reception on landing in Canada from India and during his progress from the West.

ROWDYISM AT A FOOTBALL MATCH.

An extraordinary scene was witnessed yesterday afternoon at a football match on Perry Barr Ground, near Birmingham, between the Aston Villa Club and eighteen theatricals. A crowd, estimated at 20,000, broke down the fences, overpowered the police, and stopped the game.

THE STORM AT THE REFORM CLUB.

Several members who have candidates coming up for election at the Reform Club just now have withdrawn them till the passing away of the storm that has been raised by the blackballing of Professor Hopkinson.

THE POPE AND THE SHAMROCK.

The Rome correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* telegraphed yesterday that the Pope wore a bunch of shamrocks presented to him by Prior Glynn.

DREADFUL TRAMCAR ACCIDENT.

A schoolboy, named Robert Eatough, died this morning in the Blackburn Infirmary from terrible injuries received last night. Deceased, on coming out of school, was walking hand in hand with another little fellow across St. Peter's-street, when he was knocked down by a tramcar and run over, both his legs being cut off. The other child escaped.

FOURTH EDITION.

THE GREAT COAL STRIKE.

AN EARLY SETTLEMENT PROBABLE.

THE MASTERS EXPECTED TO GIVE WAY.

FACTORIES BURNING WOOD AND RUBBISH.

There is every prospect that the great colliers' strike will be settled in a few days. That at least is the opinion of the best informed in the trade. When the masters' representatives meet the miners' delegates they will endeavour to obtain the best terms they can. No doubt many of the owners were determined to fight the men, but there was a breach in their ranks. Charles Seely and Co., of the Babbington Collieries, Nottingham, and the Clay Cross and Staveley Companies are understood to be ready to give way. There is a good deal of soreness in various quarters that the owners should stand out up to the last moment, and then give way. The dislocation of business in consequence is most serious.

A large meeting of representative coal-owners was opened at two o'clock yesterday at the Westminster Palace Hotel, and sat until five o'clock, when an adjournment to Thursday was taken.

The meeting, it is reported, passed the following resolution :—"Resolved that the federated coalowners cannot accept the proposal made by the workmen—namely, 5 per cent. now, and a further 5 per cent. advance on July 1. The owners are willing to empower a committee of their body to meet the committee of the miners' representatives on Thursday next with the object of seeing if any amicable arrangement can be come to, and also to endeavour to ascertain whether any method for the regulation of wages for the future can be arrived at by means of which the loss caused by these disputes may be avoided."

The following committee was appointed to meet the miners' representatives : Captain Harrison, Messrs. T. P. Ellls, George Bond of Staveley, Watkin Davies, A. Barnes, M.P., A. Chambers, T. Grimke, F. N. Ellis, Smallman, W. E. Garford, and Messrs. Maskell, Peace, and Parker Rhodes secretaries.

NEXT THURSDAY'S CONFERENCE.

At the conference which it is proposed to hold on Thursday between representatives of masters and men, it is not unlikely that a suggestion will be made for an agreement on the basis of a 5 per cent. advance on July 1, by which date many existing contracts will have expired. If this offer is refused by the representatives of the miners, the struggle will, it is believed, have to go on. At yesterday's meeting the resolutions were in the end unanimously adopted. Many coalowners would not regard a week's stoppage as at all a serious matter, but rather as an opportunity for disposing of their present stocks at largely enhanced prices. On the other hand, few owners have large stocks.

THE RISE IN PRICES.

At the London Coal Exchange throughout the day the proceedings were exceedingly animated, and ultimately, in the absence of any favourable intelligence as to an amicable settlement, they further increased the price of house coal by 2*s.* a ton, and trolly coal by 1*s.* 6*d.* per ton, this being in addition to the rise on Saturday, making the increase 3*s.* on house coal, and 3*s.* 4*d.* on trolly coal.

NO FIRES FOR THE RAILWAY WAITING-ROOMS.

The South-Western Railway Company has given orders for the stoppage of the waiting-room fires throughout their line on account of the miners' strike.

HOW THE STRIKE AFFECTS THE LANCASHIRE MILLS.

The disastrous effects of the coal strike on Lancashire industry arise chiefly from the fact that it is the custom of both spinners and weavers to keep only three or four days' supply of coal in stock, and in very few casos would there be more than sufficient for a week or a fortnight. They do not care to "bury" capital unnecessarily even if they had any to spare, which in the present state of trade is not generally the case. Hence the continuance of the strike even till Thursday will involve widespread stoppage of mills and the throwing of many thousands of hands out of work, while another seven or fourteen days would probably make the stoppage complete. On 'Change at Manchester to-day matters are practically at a deadlock.

PRICES AT LANCASHIRE WHARVES.

To-day the effects of the colliers' strike is being more seriously felt in East Lancashire. There are only moderate stocks at the wharves, and the supplies are arriving very slowly indeed. House coal, which yesterday sold for 1*s.* 3*d.* per hundredweight, is now to be had only at 1*s.* 6*d.*

MANUFACTURERS BURNING WOOD AND RUBBISH.

At Accrington and Haslingden this morning several thousand looms are standing idle. The number will be greatly increased later on in the day, and by to-morrow night the great bulk of the factories will be closed. Some manufacturers are very anxious to keep on another day, to-morrow being making-up day, and in order to do so are burning old timber and all sorts of rubbish.

IMPORTANT CONCESSIONS.

Up to eleven o'clock last night, Mr. Pickard, M.P., reports having received many important telegrams from miners' agents in various parts of the country, which show that a remarkable number of concessions have been made. Both North and South Staffordshire have practically settled. The dispute at Kimberley and New Hucknell Collieries, Nottinghamshire, employing 1,200 men, have arranged. The Bowling Iron Company, Bradford, and seven collieries, employing 1,000 men, in Somersetshire, have agreed. The whole of West Yorkshire, save twelve firms, have conceded the advance. About 20,000 Yorkshire miners have received advances. Mr. Pickard expresses surprise at the owners wishing an adjournment, as the strike is practically settled.

CONFERENCE OF MASTERS AND MEN IN WALES.

Large bodies of miners patrol the districts of Ruabon, Wrexham, and Moss to-day, and great excitement prevails. Efforts are being made by the coal-owners to arrange a compromise with the miners by which work will be resumed immediately. A large meeting of miners is convened for this evening to consider the masters' proposals.

INTERVIEW WITH A KING'S CROSS COAL MERCHANT.

One of our representatives had a conversation this morning with an official of one of the largest firms of coal dealers in the King's Cross region. Our representative was told that men who had been on the Coal Exchange for the last twenty years never remembered such a day as yesterday—so long were the hours of attendance, and so great the excitement. The price was then raised by two shillings, and this advance will be maintained, if, indeed, it is not meanwhile increased, for at least a fortnight whatever be the issue of the strike. For it must be remembered that many of the men's notices expire to-day, and some to-morrow. The coal-owners are determined to withstand the demands of the strikers. They argue that the fight was inevitable sooner or later, and that now, as the railway companies and gas companies are well stocked, and the demand for house consumption is falling off day by day, they are in a very good position to gain a victory. Of course a large number of owners have already conceded their employés, demands, but they are understood to be chiefly men in a comparatively small way of business. Friday will be an interesting day on the Coal Exchange, for the owners' conference is adjourned to Thursday. The coal-porters in London have held a meeting, and expressed a wish to back up the miners. If the wish is father to the deed, a new complexion may be put on the struggle so far as Londoners are concerned. Reports were hourly reaching our representative's informant to the effect that the small dealers are very hard put to it to obtain coal at all, and for the last five days or so the costermongers have ceased to make the London byways hideous with their cries. But those who are, as 'Arry would say, "in the know," have been laying up for the evil day which is now upon us.

DECAPITATED ON THE RAILWAY NEAR COLCHESTER.

A Colchester correspondent telegraphs :—While walking along the line early this morning two railway workmen found a human head lying between the down rails, about 500 yards on the London side of Colchester station. Farther on they came upon the trunk lying close to the metals. From the frost on the clothing it was evident that the remains must have been on the line all night. A singular feature in connection with the affair is that the passengers by the down express leaving Liverpool-street at 5 P.M. reported at Ipswich that a passenger had leaped from the train while it was travelling at the rate of fifty miles an hour. A light engine was despatched to the spot indicated two miles from Ipswich, but the search was unsuccessful. The body found near Colchester is that of Luke Shave, a shoemaker. He was formerly in good circumstances, but had latterly appeared to be depressed.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN BERLIN.

The Bismarck crisis seems at last to have reached the acute stage. Telegraphing at midnight, the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says :—There is a rumour here to-night, which I have reason to believe is well-founded, that Prince Bismarck has now made up his mind to retire from the Chancellorship as well as the Presidency of the Prussian Ministry ; and that a Cabinet Council held this afternoon under his presidency was convoked to deal with this question. The result is not yet known, but it is feared that the Chancellor will persist in his resolution in spite of all the "nevers" which the young Emperor, in imitation of his grandfather, may be pleased to write on the margin of his resignation. Should a parting between the Emperor and his Chancellor really take place, it is not unlikely that Herr von Bötticher might succeed to the office of the latter for a time, but it is plain that his Majesty means to be his own Chancellor.

As can well be imagined, there is no slight excitement to-night in circles where this important news is known, though its full force has been somewhat discounted by the recent persistent rumours of a Chancellor crisis. It was firmly believed that this crisis would at least remain in a passive state until the work of the Labour Conference was over ; but something must have occurred meanwhile, doubtless in connection with it, to accentuate the Chancellor's dissatisfaction with the present course of affairs.

As I write, a rumour, in a pretty trustworthy form, reaches me that the Prince's resignation is an accomplished fact, with the addition that the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, who arrived here last night, in view, among other things, of the Prince of Wales's impending visit, was unable to effect what must simply be called a reconciliation between the views of the Emperor and his Prime Minister. There is also a rumour among the thousand and one circulating to-night that Count Herbert Bismarck also offered his resignation ; but that the Emperor declined to accept it.

In conclusion, I may remark that if his Majesty has not yet accepted the Chancellor's resignation, this result can only be a question of a few months, if not indeed weeks, as, apart from the Prince's growing age—for he is now on the threshold of his seventy-sixth year—differences of opinion between him and his master have lately revealed themselves to an extent which scarcely admit of being adjusted."

A telegram from Berlin, dated 10.40 this morning, says :—The Emperor's acceptance of Prince Bismarck's resignation of the posts of Imperial Chancellor and President of the Prussian Ministry is expected immediately. Some of this morning's newspapers believe that his Majesty has already acceded to the Prince's request to be relieved of his offices.

A Dalziel's telegram from Berlin says that "Prince Bismarck and his son Herbert handed in their resignations to the Emperor this morning. The Emperor accepts that of Prince Bismarck, but declines that of Count Herbert. Prince Bismarck has notified to-day the entire Ministry of his resignation. The citizens appear to be gratified at the change."

THE CANADIAN MURDER.—"A MAN'S SHADOW."

A telegram from Woodstock, Ontario, by Dalziel, says :—"Many persons competent to pass an opinion here believe that Birchall is innocent of the crime of murdering the young Englishman, F. C. Benwell, and will be able to prove an alibi. A variety of testimony is accumulating which seems to establish that Birchall has a double."

A Central News telegram from New York says :—The body of Mr. Benwell has been exhumed and identified by a Miss Lockhart, who saw the deceased leave a train with Birchall.

Birchall's friends in England have retained Mr. Nicholas Murphy, a criminal lawyer, of Toronto.

THE DUC D'ORLEANS.

The *Daily Graphic* says it learns on good authority that the Duc d'Orléans will be released from prison either to-day or before the close of the week.

The Comte de Paris has addressed the following telegram to his son, the Duc d'Orléans :—"Cadiz, March 16. On my return to Europe I regret being unable to go and embrace you. I approve with all my heart and am proud of your conduct. Your mother will soon greet you on my behalf. (Signed) PHILIPPE."

MR CALDWELL, M.P., EXPLAINS HIS POSITION.

Mr. Caldwell, M.P., has informed the Press Association that his withdrawal from the Liberal Unionist party must not be taken as an indication that his views on the leading topics of the day have undergone any change. His hostility to Home Rule is undiminished, and he continues in accord with the Government in regard to their Irish policy. He says : "It is simply a severance from the official body. The difference is this : if a person is returned at an election as a member of the Liberal or of the Conservative party, he is thereby returned to support a particular organization ; and if he withdraws from that organization he is bound to resign. In my case there was no organization when I was returned ; I joined it voluntarily since. There was, therefore, no compact with the electors at all. I adhere to my views out and out as expressed by me at the election."

THE EXCAVATIONS AT CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

The researches respecting the identity of the unnamed tomb in the Trinity Chapel ot Canterbury Cathedral undertaken by Canon Holland, the Archdeacon of Maidstone, the Rev. J. Morris, F.S.A., and the committee of experts, which includes Canon Scott Robertson, Dr. J. Kingstoke Sheppard, and other antiquarian authorities, has resulted in the discovery of a number of objects of art, including a crozier. Portions of the vestments in which the body was buried were also found in a remarkably good state of preservation. The committee are now engaged in considering the various items of evidence collected with the view of issuing a report in which will be given coloured drawings of the art relics. It is proposed that the crozier, with the other articles found in the coffin, shall either be replaced in the tomb, or if the Cathedral chaplain should so decide they will be kept for their preservation in the Chantry of King Henry IV., on the north side of Trinity Chapel.

THE TECHNICAL EDUCATION BILL.

Copies of a bill introduced by Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr. Arthur Acland, Sir Richard Temple, Mr. Samuel Smith, Mr. Stuart Rendel, Mr. Rathbone, and Mr. James Campbell to provide technical education in England and Wales are issued to-day. The bill is intended to clear up any doubt as to the legality of the provision of technical and manual instruction in public elementary schools. At present it is questionable whether the managers of these schools may include such instruction in the time tables, so that attendance at it may be counted as attendance at school. The effect of the present bill would be to remove all doubts on these points.

TRADESPEOPLE AND SIR G. TREVELYAN'S MOTION.

There was a good deal of private whipping against Sir George Trevelyan's motion. You will scarcely credit it, writes a London correspondent, that this proposal actually produced a scare throughout trade circles in the West-end, and the dressmakers, in particular, adjured their fair customers to use all the influence they could bring to bear upon their husbands to reject the resolution. Oblige Parliament to rise early in July, and the backbone would go out of the London season.

Sir George Trevelyan has resolved not to take advantage of the offer made by Mr. W. H. Smith of a Select Committee to inquire into his proposal as to the time at which the Parliamentary Session is held. He will next year renew his motion, with a modification in terms which, if adopted, would preclude the necessity of an autumn session.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN AMERICAN LADY DOCTOR.

The death is announced of Miss Lucy E. Sewall, M.D., of Boston, United States. She was the daughter of the late Mr. Samuel E. Sewall, a noted Abolitionist. Although Mr. Sewall was very wealthy, his daughter began to devote herself to the medical profession at an early age, and she was one of the first women who took a medical degree in the United States. She subsequently studied at London, Paris, Vienna, and Brussels. On returning to America she began to practise in Boston, where she soon gained a large connection, and was for some time the resident physician of the New England Hospital for Women and Children. Miss Sewall was a frequent visitor to England.

There is no improvement in the condition of Mr. Ellis Lever.

Sir William Mackinnon, director of the British East Africa Company arrived at Brussels yesterday, and proceeded to the Royal Palace. A banquet was given in the evening in his honour.

Mr. W. Shiels, the member of the Victorian Parliament who was deputed to come to England as the mouthpiece of the colonists in the matter of the Divorce Bill which is about to receive the Royal assent, returns to Melbourne to-day.

Sir John Swinburne, M.P., who has just returned from his trip to the United States, appeared in the House of Commons yesterday for the first time during the present session. Mr. J. E. Ellis has now recovered from a long and severe illness, and has resumed his parliamentary duties.

TERRIBLE FIRE IN INDIANAPOLIS.

THIRTEEN FIREMEN KILLED AND MANY INJURED.

The worst fears have, says a New York telegram, been realized respecting the loss of life which occurred at the bookstore at Indianapolis yesterday. The charred bodies of ten firemen have been recovered from the ruin, and it is believed that others still remain buried in the debris. Moreover, fifteen members of the brigade have been rescued in an injured condition. The explanation for the serious character of the disaster is to be found in the fact that when the accident occurred it was believed that the fire had been brought fully under control, and that no further danger existed. The people who had gathered round the burning building were dispersing, and ladders had been raised against the walls in order that the firemen might concentrate their efforts on the smouldering ruins. The men were swarming up the ladders, when suddenly there was a terrific crash, and the entire structure, with the exception of the front wall, collapsed. The unfortunate men were hurled *en masse* into the midst of the wreck of the house. Without a moment's delay rescue parties were organized, and as above stated, fifteen of the men were brought out alive, but the work was most difficult and dangerous. Some of them were held fast between rafters and beams, and one unhappy man was rescued after an hour's arduous toil alive, but in a state of delirium.

A later telegram to Reuter says:—The last reports from Indianapolis say that as many as thirteen firemen were killed and nineteen injured, many of them fatally. All of them were the oldest and most experienced members of the brigade, and all were married. Heartrending scenes have occurred in the homes of the dead and injured men, and in the hospitals to which some were conveyed. It is feared even now that the death-roll is not complete. The house which was destroyed was the largest bookselling concern in the West. Some reports are in circulation that the men were ordered to take up a dangerous post without actual necessity. The pecuniary loss is estimated at £25,000.

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONGRESS.

NO INVITATION WAS SENT TO THE POPE.

A Reuter's telegram from Rome says:—There is no foundation for the statement published by some newspapers that the Pope had been invited to send a delegate to the Berlin Labour Conference.

HYDROPHOBIA FROM THE BITE OF A NEGRO.

Oscar Hill, a farmer, living near Birmingham, Alaska, has died from hydrophobia, but not from the bite of a dog, but from that of a negro. Hill quarrelled with one of his coloured labourers, and in the endeavour to push him from a barn was bitten on the arm and hand. The bites were simply washed and tied up with a cloth, and not cauterized. Rapid inflammation ensued, however, and most pronounced symptoms of hydrophobia were evident three days after the fracas. Hill received expert medical attention, but succumbed in frightful agony. The poor man in turn barked like a dog and mewed like a cat, and then gave way to prolonged and terrific screaming. The negro has been arrested, but will undoubtedly be charged with manslaughter not murder.—*Dalziel.*

THE COLONIZATION OF AFRICA BY AMERICAN NEGROES.

The Right Rev. H. M. Turner, coloured Bishop of Georgia, U.S. (says a Dalziel despatch) has written a letter advocating the adoption of Senator Butler's bill for colonizing Africa with American negroes. He says a million blacks have discovered to their cost that as far as they are concerned the American nation is a failure. He adds:—"Either this nation cannot or will not protect a man who is not a white. No court in America has given a decision in favour of a negro in twelve years. The Supreme Court is an organized mob against him. Senator Butler's bill will enable 100,000 negroes to go where they can work out their own destiny. Africa is the future home of the elevated and cultivated negro. It is a giant continent and an Eden on earth, and it will become the sanitary, commercial, and evangelical heart of the globe."

THE NEW DISEASE IN FRANCE.

With respect to the new disease *La Nona*, in which the patient is reported to sleep his life away, some cases have occurred in the South of France. It is considered to be a form of the *pellagra*, though unattended with the eruptive symptoms of that epidemic. But, like it, *La Nona* is attributed by French doctors to the effect of mildewed maize flour, which is very much consumed, in the shape of *polenta*, in North Italy and Piedmont. The cases in France have, however, been too few to permit a thorough investigation of the disease, and there has been as yet no post-mortem examination to enable one to trace its nature with any degree of accuracy. As the patients seem utterly unconscious, they are spared at least the distressing mental symptoms which are a conspicuous feature of the *pellagra*.

A POSSIBLE VACANCY AT BOSTON.

There is some talk of a vacancy at Boston. Mr. H. J. Atkinson, the present Conservative member, is abroad, in rather indifferent health. Whether the rumour turns out to be correct or not, I (the London correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner*) believe the hon. gentleman simply holds the seat for party convenience.

AMERICA'S DECISION AS TO SUGAR BOUNTIES.

A Central News telegram from New York says:—A majority of the Parliamentary Committee of Ways and Means have agreed upon the desirability of a reduction of the sugar duties by sixty per cent., and at the same time condemn the bounty system.

THE REPORTED DEATH AT 150.

Gabriel, the old Indian, whose death at the age of 150 years was announced a day or two ago, was undoubtedly as old as he made himself out to be. He never used intoxicating liquor or tobacco in any form.—*Dalziel.*

A RAILWAY BRIDGE ACROSS THE DETROIT RIVER.

A company has been formed at Ottawa which is seeking authorization to construct a railway bridge across the Detroit River similar to the bridge at Troy across the Hudson. The capital of the company is 6,000,000 dols.—*Dalziel.*

BETTER NEWS FROM NEW ZEALAND.

A despatch from Auckland, by telegraph (through Dalziel) from San Francisco, says:—The state of affairs in New Zealand continues to improve, and the revenue returns for the last three months show an advance of £400,000 over the same period last year. Parliament will assemble in May, when important bills may be expected to be brought forward. Silver has been discovered at Puhi-Puhi, which assays 5,000 ounces to the ton. The Government has decided to cut up land in the Poverty Bay district and lease it to settlers at cheap rates. The South Land Frozen Meat Company have declared an 8 per cent. dividend.

TWO YALE UNDERGRADUATES DROWNED.

A sad accident has cast a gloom over the University of Yale. Two of the undergraduates were out sailing yesterday, when a gust of wind caught their boat and capsized it. The two students were drowned, having, it is supposed, been entangled in the tackle, and unable to extricate themselves.—*Reuter.*

YELLOW FEVER IN BRAZIL.

A telegram received in Paris from Rio de Janeiro states that an epidemic of yellow fever has broken out in the town of Campinas in the province of Sao Paulo. Hitherto it has not been of a severe character, and it is believed that it will remain localized. All the necessary precautionary and hygienic measures have been taken.—*Reuter.*

A FREE LIBRARY FOR CHISWICK.

A meeting of ratepayers was recently held at Chiswick to consider a proposal in favour of the adoption of the Free Libraries Act in the parish. Upon the question being put to the meeting a large majority voted in favour of the proposal. A poll, however, was demanded, which took place yesterday, the result being 129 votes for the adoption of the Act and 25 votes against.

A CLERGYMAN KILLED AT A RAILWAY STATION.

A fatal accident occurred last evening at Seaton station to the Rev. Mr. Woodcock, who lived at Colyford, the next station. He was running to catch the train, while in motion, slipped, and was caught between the carriage and the platform. The train was stopped as soon as possible, and medical aid sent for, but the unfortunate gentleman was found to be dead.

MEETING OF LORD RANDOLPH'S CONSTITUENTS.

"ENTIRELY OUT OF HARMONY WITH THE VIEWS OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY."

Last night a meeting of the executive council of the Paddington Conservative Association was held at the Norfolk-square Hotel, London-street, Paddington. With one or two exceptions, all the members were present. Mr. James Edmestere, chairman of the Paddington Conservative Association, presided, and amongst others present were Dr. Danford Thomas, Colonel Blair, C.B., Mr. Arthur Baumann, M.P., Mr. P. Vernon Smith, General Raines, C.B., and Sir George D. Harris. At the opening of the proceedings the secretary read a letter from Mr. Fardell stating that, in consequence of Lord Randolph Churchill's recent speech in the House of Commons, he felt it his duty to tender his resignation as president. This course was discussed by the delegates, and, it being the unanimous opinion that Mr. Fardell should withdraw his resignation, he did so. The following resolutions were carried:—"The council of the Paddington Conservative Association desire to express their regret at the opposition in the House of Commons to the resolution of the First Lord of the Treasury with respect to the Report of the Judges in the recent Special Commission, and at the same time to record their unabated confidence in Lord Salisbury's Government." "That the members of the council of the Paddington Conservative Association representing South Paddington with deep regret feel obliged to record their conviction that the action of the noble lord the member for South Paddington in connection with the debate on the Parnell Commission is entirely out of harmony with the views of the Conservative electors of the division." There was unanimity in the decisions of the meeting.

MR. GLADSTONE ON LORD R. CHURCHILL'S ACTION.

According to the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, "Mr. Gladstone speaks very highly of the course Lord Randolph Churchill has pursued, not merely because it accords in so great a measure with Liberal opinion, but especially as following the best precedents with regard to the conduct of an ex-Minister towards a Cabinet composed of his political friends. To address such a memorandum to the Cabinet was an act of friendly consideration, and having taken that step Lord R. Churchill was precluded from speaking on the matter until the final proceeding in respect of the Commission. He has shown by this publication—for which, it is understood, he obtained the assent of Mr. W. H. Smith—that his speech of last week was the result of no sudden fit of hostility."

DRAUGHTING TROOPS INTO LIVERPOOL.

It was decided by a majority of the magistrates of Liverpool, yesterday, to bring a body of troops, numbering 500, into the city, from Preston, for the protection of property, and to meet any emergency which may arise out of the strike of dock labourers belonging to the port. There is no change in the attitude of the members of the Dock Labourers' Union towards those of the Employers' Labour Association.

THE ACTION AGAINST SULLIVAN THE PUGILIST.

The action against John L. Sullivan came up yesterday at Jackson, Mississippi. He has appealed from the first decision, which went against him, and the court on review has quashed the indictment for prize fighting, and ordered Sullivan to be held to answer at the next term of the circuit court for the second district of the county, where the fight came off. This decision puts Sullivan under bonds again to stand his trial next fall, in the county where the battle was fought. Kilrain had already appealed, but his appeal had been dismissed, and he is now serving out the sentence.

THE LENT SERVICES AT ST. PAUL'S.

The short services which are held in St. Paul's daily during Lent are more popular than ever. They commence at a quarter-past one and occupy just half an hour, half the time being devoted to a sermon by some well known preacher. The congregation is rarely less than 1,000, and not unfrequently double that number, and it was remarkable to notice the number of business men who regularly attend. This week the services are being taken by the Dean of Rochester, who will be succeeded by Canon Knox-Little, while the Bishop of London has expressed his intention to take the mid-day services during Holy Week.

THE FLOODS IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

The Pecan Grove crevasse, on the west bank of the Mississippi, is, says a yesterday's telegram, beyond control. It is 400 yards wide, and a tremendous roaring flood, 10 ft. deep, is pouring through it. Government forces are working to prevent the break spreading. This outflow has already relieved the river. Lake Providence, fifteen miles above, reports 4 in. decline, and Vicksburg, which is fifty miles below, 3½ in. decline. The overflow through the crevasse is flooding the southern part of East Carroll parish, Louisiana, and spreading ten miles back to the northern part of Madison parish. The water will also spread southward into Tensas parish. These are all prolific cotton lands.

DEATH OF A BALACLAVA HERO.

David Thomas, one of the heroes of Balaclava, has just died in Carmarthen workhouse at the age of sixty-eight. In 1843 he entered the 4th Light Dragoons, which was then suppressing the Rebecca riots at Carmarthen, and he served in the regiment for twenty-six years. He was present at Inkerman, the Alma, Sebastopol, and the famous charge of Balaclava. He held the Crimean medal with four clasps, the Turkish medal, and the medal for distinguished services in the field.

DISFIGURING THE WALLS OF WARWICK CASTLE.

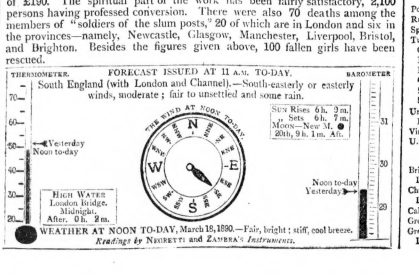
Yesterday Augustin Knight, an actor belonging to the Jean Jeanette Steere Opera Company, was fined £4 at Warwick police-court for carving the names of a lady, a member of the same company, and himself on the battlements of Guy's Tower at Warwick Castle. The Earl of Warwick prosecuted in order to prevent a continuance of the disfigurement of the castle walls.

PRINCESS LOUISE RECEIVED BY THE POPE.

Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne were received yesterday morning in a private audience by the Pope. They were presented by General Sir J. Lintorn Simmons. The Pontifical Court and the Guard of Honour in the ante-room were in half full dress. Her Royal Highness was received with Royal honours, and the audience lasted half an hour. After the reception of the Princess and the Marquis the Pope received their suite in his private apartment.

A YEARS SALVATION ARMY "SLUM WORK."

The third annual report and balance-sheet of the branch of the Salvation Army called "slum work" was published on Saturday. The duties of this branch are carried on entirely by women, with the exception of the leader, Major Cooke. They live in the back streets and alleys of London and the provinces, and devote their lives without monetary remuneration to nursing the sick, feeding the starving, cleansing rooms for the poor, nursing children, &c. During the past year the 78 officers stationed at the 26 "slum posts" have held 8,115 open-air meetings, 9,523 indoor meetings, visited 120,000 families, spending 54,000 hours in so doing, prayed with 70,009 families, visited 11,518 public-houses and 2,573 lodging-houses, visited and nursed 4,000 persons, received 8,785 garments for distribution, sold 49,390 *War Crys* and *Young Soldiers*, relieved 4,527 persons, and nursed 6,293 children in cradles. The officers also visited 920 houses of bad repute, and distributed over 100,000 copies of publications. The total income, including £407 collected in the "slums," for the year was £2,778, and the expenditure £2,588, leaving a balance in hand of £190. The spiritual part of the work has been fairly satisfactory, 2,100 persons having professed conversion. There were also 70 deaths among the members of "soldiers of the slum posts," 20 of which are in London and six in the provinces—namely, Newcastle, Glasgow, Manchester, Liverpool, Bristol, and Brighton. Besides the figures given above, 100 fallen girls have been rescued.



FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY.

South England (with London and Channel).—South-easterly or easterly winds, moderate; fair to unsettled and some rain.

SUN Rises 6 h. 9 m.
„ Sets 6 h. 7 m.
MOON—New M. ●
20th, 9 h. 1 m. Aft.

HIGH WATER
London Bridge.
Midnight.
After. 0 h. 2 m.

WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, March 18, 1890.—Fair, bright; stiff, cool breeze.

Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S *Instruments.*

THE MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

HOME RAILWAYS WEAK.—FOREIGN STOCKS DULL.—AMERICANS LOWER.

The tendency to ease in open market rates of discount have received a check since the announcement of the new issue of Treasury Bills, and there is now little disposition to take three months' Bank bills at anything under 2⅞ per cent., while in many directions 3 per cent. is asked. The supply of loanable capital is small, but the demand is only moderate, so that short loans are obtained on comparatively easy terms, 3 to 3¼ per cent. being the final quotation for this description of borrowing.

There is a feeling of uneasiness in all departments of the Stock Exchange with regard to the probable course of the dispute between masters and men in the coal trade, and markets generally present a weak appearance. Consols are dull, the quotation for the account being down 1-16. Home Railway stocks are all lower, especially Sheffield Deferred and North Eastern, and the slightly better tendency noticeable at the close yesterday has quite disappeared. Foreign Government securities are steady for South American issues, but weak for European descriptions. Advices from Buenos Ayres report another decline in the gold premium to 143 per cent. American Railroads have only received a small amount of attention, and in the absence of support values have given way a little. Advices from Washington state that the President of the Union Pacific opposes the Pacific Railroad Bill on the ground that the proposed exactions leave nothing for his company, and that an unfair leniency is shown towards the Central Pacific. Trunks and Mexican Railway issues are dull. South African Gold shares are again weak.

The list of applications for shares in Louis Tussaud (Limited) will close at or before 4 P.M. on Wednesday, the 19th inst., for both London and the country.

The directors of the Northamptonshire Banking Company (Limited), whose chief offices are at Northampton, announce that they have entered into a provisional arrangement with the directors of the Capital and Counties Bank (Limited) for the amalgamation of their business with that bank. The arrangement is to take effect as from January 1 this year.

Colonel North made a public reference yesterday to the panic in nitrate. More nitrate had been produced than it was thought could be consumed, but they found now that that was not the case, for over 80,000 tons had been consumed in January and February last in excess of the consumption in the same months of 1889. If the consumption increased at that rate, the companies would hardly be able to meet the demand. The low price of nitrate had been to a certain extent the cause of this increased consumption, but he was sure that once a farmer use nitrate he would not care for any other manure. The nitrate companies had been competing against each other in making nitrate, and giving it away to the consumer. This had been attended with beneficial results, but the nitrate makers had had enough of it, and all the large companies had formed a company to buy all the nitrate at the price of about 2 dols. 70 c., instead of 2 dols. 25 c. or 2 dols. 30 c. He believed that the arrangements connected with this company would be completed this week.

The balance-sheet submitted to the proprietors of the Bank of Victoria at the half-yearly meeting showed a net profit (including the balance brought forward and the premium on new shares issued) of £103,465, which was disposed of as follows:—To dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, £27,500; and to reserve fund, £65,000; leaving £10,965 to be carried forward.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened quiet with a small demand. Probable sales 4,000 or 5,000 bales. Futures are half to one point lower.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Receded:* Sheffield Deferred ¾, Brighton Deferred ⅜, Caledonian and North Eastern ⅜, Great Eastern, North British Deferred, and South Eastern Deferred ¼ each, Chatham Ordinary, Great Western, North Western, and Midland ⅛ each.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Advanced:* Bulgarian ½, Argentine Cedulas B ½, ditto A ¼, French Four and a Half per Cents. ½, and Greek Monopoly ¼. *Declined:* Italian ¼, Russian ¼, Turkish 1871 ¼, Group 2 ⅛, Hungarian Gold and Portuguese ⅛, and Spanish 1-16.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Risen:* New York Central ¼, Central Pacific and Milwaukee shares ⅛ each. *Fallen:* Louisville and Nashville, Atlantic First Mortgage, Northern Pacific Preference, Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary, Wabash Preference and Mortgage ¼ each, Lake Shore, Ontario, Erie shares, Norfolk and Western Preference, and Union Pacific shares ⅛ each.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Higher.* Lombardo-Venetian 1-16. *Lower* Mexican Ordinary ⅜, Second Preference ¼, and Taltal ¼.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Improved:* Eastman's ⅛, and Tharsis Copper 1-16. *Receded:* Jumper's Gold ⅜, Rio Tinto ¼, Oceana Land ½, San Pablo Nitrate ¼, Bell's Asbestos ⅛, and Ottoman Bank 1-16.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.

Consols (2¾) Money	97⅛	¼
Do. Account	97¼	⅜
Do. 1905	99	½
New 2½ per Cents.	94½	5
Local Loans Stock	102¼	¾
India 3½ per Cents.	107½	8
Do. 4½ p. c. Rc.	71¼	½xd
Egyptian Guar.	100	1
Bk. of England St.	334	7
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½ p.c.	111½	12
Do. 3 p. ct. Scrip	102	½
Birmgham 3½ p. c.	110	11
Leeds 4 per cent.	115	17
Liverpool 3½ p. c.	112	½
Manchester 4 p. c.	126	8

COLONIAL SECURITIES.

Canada 4 p. c. Reg.	107	9
Canada 3 p. c. Reg.	95½	6½
Cape 4 p c Cons Ins	109½	10½
Ceylon 4 p. c. Ins.	110½	11½
Mauritius 4 p c Ins.	107	8
Natal 4 p. c. C1937	109	10
N.S Wales Ins 1933	112	14
„ 3½ 1924	102	3
NewZlnd 4 p.c. Cons.	107½	8½
Queenslnd 4 p.c. Ins.	109	10
S. Austln. 4 p.c. Reg.	107½	8½xd
Victoria 4 p.c. of 1885	111½	12½
W. Austrlia 4 p.c. Ins.	109	11

FOREIGN STOCKS.

Argentn 4½ p.c. 1888	76	½
Do. 3½ p.c. Extn.	59½	60
Do. Cedulas A	42½	3
Do. „ B	40¼	¾
Austrian Gold	93	5
„ Silver	74	6
Brazilian 4½ 1888	86½	7
Do. 1889 (fully pd)	77	½
Do. „ (partly pd)	12	11 dis
B. Ayres 6 p.c. 1883	99½	100½
„ Cedulas "I"	32½	3½
„ „ "J"	30¾	1¼
Bulgarian	89½	90½
Chilian 4½ pc. 1889	102	4
Costa Rica A	90	2
„ „ B	87	9
Ecuador, New	23¾	4¼
Egypt. State Dom.	103¾	4¼
Do. Unified	94 9/16	11/16
Egypt. Preference	105¼	¾
Do. Daira Sanieh	84¼	¾
French 3 p.c. Rentes	87¾	8¼
Do. 4½ p.c. Rentes	104¾	5¼
Greek 5 p. c. 1881-4	90¼	¾
Do. 4 p. c. Mon.	75¼	¾
Hung. Gold Rentes	86	¼
Italian	91⅛	⅜
Mexican 6 p.c. 1888.	95¼	¾
Peruvian 5 p. c. 1872	17 3/16	5/16
Do. 6 p. c.	20⅜	⅝
Portuguese	63	¼
Russian 4 p. c. 1889	94¼	¾
Spanish 4 p. c.	73 9/16	11/16
Turkish, 1854	102	4
Conv. A	40¼	¾xd
Do. B	24⅝	⅞xd
Do. D	18	⅛xd
4½ p. c. 1871	97½	8
5 p. c. Defence	102½	3
5 p. c. Priority	95	7 xd
Uruguay Unified	72¼	3¼
Do. 6 p. c. 1888	85¼	6¼
Virginia Funded	45½	6½
U.S. 4½ p. c.	105	6

BRITISH RAILWAYS.

Brighton Ordinary	154	6
Do. A	150¼	½
Chatham Ordinary	23	¼
Do. Preference	109	½
Caledonian	122⅞	3⅛
Great Eastern	84⅝	⅞
Great Northern	120	2
Do. A	101½	2½
Great Western	161	½
Hull and Barnsley.	37¼	¾
Lanc. and York.	120	1
North Western	175½	¾
South Western	154	5
Manch. and Sheff.	86	8
Do. A	45⅛	⅜
Metro. Consolidated	75½	6
Do. District	29¾	30¼
Midland	140⅝	⅞
North Brit. Pref.	78¼	½
Do. Def.	60⅞	1⅛
North Eastern	163¾	4
North Stafford	110	12
South Eastern	129	31
Do. Deferred	103¼	½
Taff Vale	76	9

FOREIGN RAILWAYS.

Canada Pacific	74⅝	⅞
Cen. Pacific Shares	33	½
Chic. Mil. and St. P.	70¾	1¼
Denver & R. Grande	15⅝	⅞
Do. Preference	48	½
Illinois Shares	117	18
Lake Shore	110¼	¾
Louis & Nash	86	½
Miss. Kan. & Texas	10½	11
N.Y. Central Shares	111	½
New York Ontario	18⅜	⅝
N. Y. Erie Shares	26⅜	⅝
Do. Second Mort.	104¼	¾
Norfolk & West. Pref	62	½
N.Y., P. & O. 1st M	33¾	4¼
North Pacific Pref.	74¾	5¼xd
Ohio & Mississippi	20¾	1¼
Pennsylvania Sh.	55½	6
Phil & Read Sh.	20½	¾
Union Pacific Sh	64¾	5¼
Wabash Preferred	31¼	¾
Do. Gen. Mort.	49½	50
Grand Trunk Ord.	10⅝	⅞
Do. First Pref.	72¾	3
Do. Second Pref.	49¼	½
Do. Third Pref.	27¼	½
Do. Guaranted	77	½
Mexican Ordinary	37⅛	⅜
Do. First Pref.	118¼	¾
Ob. do. 2nd Pref.	73¼	¾
Mexican Central	72¼	¾
Mexican National	54	7
Lombardo-Venetian	11¼	½
Nitrate Railway	15¾	16¼
Taltal	4½	5
B. Ayres & Rosario	158	62
Do. Great Southern	180	5
Central Argentine	143	8 xd
S. Paulo (Braz.)	44	6

BANKS.

Alliance Bank	14½	15½
City Bank	22½	3½
Colonial	50	2
Consolidated Bank	8¼	¾
Imperial	19½	20½
Imperial Ottoman	11½	⅝
London and County	88	90
Lloyds	27	8
Lon. and Westmtr.	70	1
London Joint Stock	40½	1½
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	56½	7½
Provincial of Ireland	24	5
Stnrd. Bk. of S. A.	55	7
Union of London	41	2
National Discount	11½	12

TRUSTS.

Fn. & Cl. Gov. Df.	135	8
Gov. Stk. Invst. Df.	110	14
Lon. and N.Y. Inv.	6¾	7
Stock Conversion	1½	¾
South African Gold	2¼	½
Trus., Ex., & Sec.	6¼	¾

MINING & LAND.

Indian Con. Gold	2/6	3/0
Mysore Gold	6 5/16	7/16
Ooregum Gold	2 3/16	5/16
Cape Copper	3 9/16	11/16
Namaqua	1⅞	2⅛
Mason & Barry	6 5/16	7/16
Rio Tinto	15 11/16	13/16
Tharsis	4½	¾
Montana	1¼	⅜
De Beers	16½	¾
Griqualand West	5⅝	⅞
New Jagersfontein.	12½	¾
City and Suburban.	6⅜	⅝
Jumper's Gold	6¼	½
Jubilee	4⅞	5⅛
Robinson	3⅛	⅜
Salisbury	4¾	5¼
Sutherland Reef	3½	4
S. Afcn. Exploratn	19¾	20¼
Do. New	1 3/16	5/16pm
G. F. of Sth. Africa	4⅛	⅜
Exploring Co.	15	17
Oceana Land	8¾	9¼
Southern Land	⅛	⅜pm
Transvaal Land	½	¾pm

TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE

Anglo-American	49	50
Do. Preferred	83	4
Brazilian Submarine	12½	¾
Direct United States	10½	⅝
Eastern	14	¼
Do. Extension	14	¼
Globe Teleg. Trust	8⅝	⅞
National Telephone	5⅛	⅜

OMNIBUS AND TRAM

Lon. Gen. Om.	180	90
London Road Car	5¼	¾
London Street	12	½
London Tramways	14¾	15¼
North Metropolitan	18¼	¾

WATERWORKS.

Chelsea Waterwks.	260	5
East London	211	15
Grand Junction	122	6
Kent	271	6
Lambeth	254	8
New River, New	360	5
Sthwrk & V'xhall	161	5
Tarapaca	9¼	¾
West Middlesex	260	5

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT

Gaslight & Coke A	249	52
Imp. Continental	217	22
South Metropolitan	278	83
Do. B	224	8
Do. C	230	40
London Electric	2⅞	3⅛
Metrpltan Electric	5¾	6

MISCELLANEOUS.

Allsopp's	7¼	½
Bell's Asbestos	12⅛	¾
Guinness and Co.	342½	5
Hotchkiss	4⅞	5⅛xd
Maxim-Nordenfelt.	1⅞	2⅛
Bryant and May	13⅜	⅝
Eastman's Ord	15⅞	16⅛xd
Elmore's Copper, &c	6¼	½
Spratt's Patent	7⅜	⅝
Liverpool Nitrate	11	13
Colorado Nitrate	3½	4
Primitiva Nitrate	14½	15
Rosario	2½	3⅛
San Pablo	3½	4
San Jorge	5¾	6¼
San Donato	2½	3
Tamarugal	2	½
Salt Union Shares	10¾	11¼xd
P. and O. Steam Def.	195	200
Royal Mail Steam	70	3
Hudson's Bay	20	¼
Suez Canal	91½	2
E. & W. India Docks	16	18
Lon. & St. K. Dock	32	4

"Pall Mall Gazette" Office.

TUESDAY MORNING.

There was a terrible crush at the National League banquet at Cannon-street last night. By some mistake or other, more tickets were allowed to be sold than the seating accommodation in the banqueting hall warranted, and after all the tables had been crowded up as much as possible, there was still a detachment of about fifty unfortunates who were sent off to get their dinners in an outer room. When these crowded in to hear the speeches afterwards, the crush was like an indoors Lord Mayor's Show.

⁂

A most significant incident happened when Mr. O'Connor explained that Mr. William O'Brien was still too ill to risk the delivery of a speech, and was therefore absent. "I am sure," said Mr. O'Connor, "that I can convey to him the sympathy of all Irish hearts——" Before the speaker could go any further there was a huge cry of protest, "And English!" shouted one section of the audience. "Scotch," cried another. "Welsh, too; don't forget us," echoed another. Mr. O'Connor stood smiling at the tumult which his exclusive expression had raised, and solved the difficulty by substituting "British" for "English."

⁂

For some time past Colonel Makins, M.P., has not been enjoying good health, and the hon. and gallant gentleman has determined, it is rumoured, to apply for the Chiltern Hundreds. The Conservative candidate for his place in the House of Commons will be Mr. Byrne, Q.C., one of the ablest leaders of the Chancery Bar. The Walthamstow division of Essex affords an interesting subject for political statisticians. In 1886 Colonel Makins won the seat by a majority of 1,822, Mr. Albert Spicer, the Home Rule candidate, being thus sadly beaten; but in 1885, when the poll was very much larger, Mr. E. N. Buxton beat Mr. Baring, the Conservative candidate, by 175. Another Liberal victory, therefore, may reasonably be looked for on Colonel Makins's retirement.

⁂

Prince Albert Victor has been enjoying the pleasures of a cheetah hunt—one of the tame sports of the East. The creature is trained, hooded, and driven in a bullock-cart to a point past which the antelope drove are sure to pass. The mask is taken from his eyes and he makes his spring, generally securing the buck antelope for his quarry. It is a stupid, cruel kind of sport—a sort of hawking on the ground; but with none of the craft, nor the charm, nor the literature of the gentler pursuit.

⁂

The cheetah, writes a correspondent, has, I am told, an interest for graver folks than Indian sportsmen. For some time he had the honour of being "a missing link." People could not quite make out whether he was a dog or a cat. There is a capital specimen of him in the tiger house at the Zoo. They've caged him next the panthers and not far off from the lions. So he is obviously catalogued as a cat. But if you go up to his cell there is a great deal of the dog about him. His legs are long, his body is light, his tail is round—all this is canine. Moreover, the keeper will show you that his claws are hard, like those of a fox terrier. The keeper will take the claw in his hand, which he certainly would not do to the tiger or the lion. But the face is the face of a cat. And a cat he is. So Professor Owen declared, as a result of studies of his dentition, at once conscientious and conclusive.

⁂

GALLAGHER'S PIG.—PART II.

T. D. S. is quite wrong—see the fresh information
  Mr. Wyndham has sent to a Bollington squire—
For from this it appears that Brave Balfour's elation
  Is not all that his friends and supporters desire.

McGinley was summoned, it must be conceded,
  And bravely he answered the magistrates' call;
But when asked to explain his behaviour, he pleaded,
  That he never had winked at the porker at all.

So it caused in the county no little diversion,
  And Edward McGinley's as gay as a grig,
For in spite of the bench using every exertion,
  It could not be proved that he winked at the pig.

J. A. H.

⁂

"I was down on the towing path at Putney yesterday afternoon," writes a correspondent, "and found quite a crowd there basking in the hot July sun. I say July, for the heat was the heat of midsummer, though the trees are yet leafless. It was the most genial March day I ever remember. The river was as smooth as a lake, and dotted with craft. The path was alive with Punch and Judy men, cocoa-nut shies, nigger and pale-face minstrels. The 'Varsity colours were flying everywhere, but the crews failed to put in an appearance."

⁂

Mr. Chamberlain will be particularly disappointed with Mr. Caldwell's defection from the Liberal Unionist ranks, as he is not at all likely to imitate the conduct of Mr. T. W. Russell in shaking the dust off his feet and then returning to the fold. Mr. Caldwell was Mr. Chamberlain's Commissioner to the Highland crofters only last year, and he made a report to the member for West Birmingham in which he referred to the good work done among the crofters by the present Government with evident satisfaction.

⁂

There is certain to be a strong demand for Mr. Caldwell's resignation by his former supporters, and should he agree to submit himself for re-election Sir James Carmichael, his selected Liberal opponent, will not jeopardize the seat by offering any resistance, unless it is found that Mr. Caldwell cannot carry with him the bulk of the Gladstonian Liberals. The situation at St. Rollox is at present, however, somewhat critical.

⁂

The following words formed the pious wish with which the *Times* of last Saturday concluded its obituary notice of Baron Dowse. The italics only are ours:—

> A great Irishman has passed away. God grant that many as great, and who as wisely shall love their country, *may follow him.*

⁂

Wherever the flag of the British merchantman floats, the announcement of the death of Mr. Thomas Gray is sure to be received with every indication of deep interest, if not indeed of deep regret. His was the signature attached to every regulation and certificate issued to the seafaring world by the Board of Trade; and besides, he was the author of the famous "Rule of the Road:" "Green to Green, Red to Red—perfect safety, go ahead." In fact, he was the connecting link between the Government and the Mercantile Marine; and to "Jack," whether at sea or ashore, "Thomas Gray" personified all the "powers that be." The son of a poor man, he had gone to the Board of Trade as a boy-clerk at 15*s.* a week; but his strong character, thorough knowledge of his subject, and untiring industry, gave him so eminent a position in a world which was so peculiarly his own that he was more than once offered the honour of knighthood. Twenty years ago his hale, sturdy figure gave him all the appearance of a retired ship-captain, fitting well into his environment.

⁂

George Francis Train, who has started to go round the world in sixty days, is proud to be known as "the Champion Crank of America." Train has been round the world three times already, and has crossed the Atlantic twenty times, but since 1873 his mind has been unhinged. He laid the first tramway in England, and has been connected with railway undertakings in America. There is money as well as method in Train's madness. He publishes a paper, full of doggerel verse and typographical eccentricities, called *Train's Reign of Terror*, although he is one of the most harmless creatures in the world. He used to lecture on Sunday evenings in Dockstader's Theatre, in New York, and drew large audiences at half a dollar a head. His success as a lecturer got him into trouble. He went to Boston to lecture, and a creditor had him arrested and imprisoned for debt. Train pleaded that an insane man was not responsible for his liabilities, and offered to stay in prison "as long as blackmailer pays my board." Train has not shaken hands with any one for years, because, he says, the contact would weaken his vitality, and distribute his genius through all the population. He thinks it a great honour to be known as a "brilliant lunatic." Train is one of the best-known figures in New York, and is a great favourite with children.

UNIVERSITY NOTES AND NEWS.

I. OXFORD.—(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

A somewhat uneventful term ended on Monday. Most of the men who were in for Honour Mods.—an unusually large number, by the bye—went down on Saturday; but a considerable proportion of the men who are in the schools in June are staying up for a week or two of quiet reading in Oxford before going down.

Reginald Birchall, who is charged with the murder of Mr. Benwell in Canada, is remembered in Oxford by the gorgeous waistcoats and extravagant clothes with which he adorned his person. As an undergraduate he was what is known among certain people as a "sportsman," this term not implying any love of sport, but only a reckless and entirely foolish manner of life. He was "sent down" after two years' residence.

Our representatives for the sports on the 25th have now been definitely chosen. Ramsbotham, of Exeter, accompanies Thomas, of the House, for the 100-Yards. Moss, of Keble, is second string for the Hammer, and Andrews, of Magdalen, for the High Jump. Pollock-Hill, Allen, of C.C.C., and Goff, of Trinity, run for the Mile. Pease's inability to run in the Three Miles has let in Robertson-Glasgow, of Magdalen, as pace-maker for that race. It is impossible to predict what will be the result at Queen's Club, but I am inclined to believe that Oxford will win the Hammer, Mile, Three Miles, and Quarter; Cambridge the Weight, Hurdles, High Jump, and perhaps the Broad Jump. The 100-Yards will be a good race, but if Ramsbotham is in his best form we have little doubt but that he will defeat his Cambridge adversary.

Mansfield College Library has been presented with some 200 volumes from the late Dr. Hatch's library. The books were accompanied by a letter signed by the Master of Balliol, the President and late President of Trinity, and many of the best known professors and heads of houses.

Last week the Clinker Fours were won by Worcester; this success, taken together with their success in the Torpids, stamps Worcester as a rising college in the rowing world. Merton were a good second, and Wadham and University rowed a hard race on the second day's racing. The Clinker Fours are a recent innovation; indeed they were rowed for the first time last year when Balliol was successful. These races were instituted in memory of Hector McLean, by his brother, who provided a silver cup to be competed for by colleges in the second division, the race being rowed in Clinker-built fours. The result has been, judging by last year, greatly to improve the rowing of the second division.

Men up here are delighted with all they have heard and seen of the 'Varsity crew, and feel confident of the result on the 26th.

I hear that the headmaster of Malvern School is organizing a commercial department for his modern side in order to prepare boys for the Oxford and Cambridge Commercial Certificate.

It has lately become customary to follow up an O.U.D.S. performance with a burlesque. Last year this was done by Claude Nugent, of Christ Church, who "produced" "Julius Seesaucer," at the Holywell Music-hall. This year nothing so large was undertaken, but an exceedingly witty and amusing burlesque, "Stratford," was given in college by some of the members of Trinity.

II. CAMBRIDGE.—(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Every Cambridge man must regard the appointment of Dr. Westcott to the bishopric of Durham with mixed feelings. We have been honoured in the person of one of our most distinguished professors; we shall lose one of our most inspiring teachers; and we may regret that one of our most able scholars should be compelled to busy himself in the details of episcopalian administration.

I came across, by the way, a curious piece of testimony to the comparative value which may be set upon a Bishop and a D.D. It was on an epitaph, which runs thus:—

> Her graces and her qualities were such
> That she might have married a bishop or a judge;
> But so extreme was her condescension and humility,
> That she married *me*, a poor Doctor of Divinity;
> *By which heroic deed* she stands confest,
> Of all other women the phœnix of her sex.

The reference may be found in that pleasant collection of anecdotes from Pennant and others entitled "The Town," by Leigh Hunt.

It seems from the annual report of the Fitzwilliam Museum that Cambridge has acquired some valuable manuscripts during the year, notably two volumes from the Hamilton sale. These are specimens of styles not previously represented here, one being a ninth century Benedictional, and the other an excellent example of the Norman-French style of the early part of the fourteenth century, dated 1323. Cataloguing is also progressing. So far so good, but it is impossible not to reflect on the want of unanimity in support of the purchase of the Middlehill collection, for instance. It has been calculated that the colleges, as corporations, have not spent more than £2,000 (*i.e.*, less than one per cent. of their incomes) on their libraries during the past year.

The Athletic team selected against Oxford is:—Hundred Yards: 1, C. J. B. Monypenny, Jesus; 2, E. E. B. Prest, Trinity Hall—10 1-5 sec. Weight: 1, M. B. Elder, Jesus; 2, J. C. Meiggs, Trinity Hall—37 ft. 4½ in. Hammer: 1, N. M. Cohen, Jesus; 2, T. Jennings, Caius—97 ft. 8 in. High Jump: 1, T. Jennings, Caius; 2, H. Le Fleming, Clare—5 ft. 8½ in. One Mile: 1, H. Roughton, St. John's; 2, R. O. Russell, Clare; 3, B. Long, St. John's—4 min. 30 sec. Hurdles: 1, J. L. Grieg, Clare; 2, H. Le Fleming, Clare—17 sec. 440 Yards: 1, R. W. Turner, Trinity Hall; 2, A. W. Charles, Trinity Hall—51 2-5th sec. Three Miles: 1, C. S. Green, Christ's; 2, C. A. Benn, Trinity Hall; 3, T. C. Clark, Trinity—15 min. 48 4-5th sec. Long Jump: 1; J. L. Grieg, Clare; 2, S. H. Barber, King's—21 ft. 5½ in.

It is perhaps a good sign that Cambridge is anything but confident of the boat race this year. The final verdict of the *Cambridge Review* contains rather a big "if." "If only our crew can improve in length and steadiness we believe that it will win; but can it?"

MDME. BLAVATSKY AND DR. ELLIOTT CONES.

In October of last year we published an interview with Mdme. Blavatsky. In the course of our representative's conversation with that lady, the latter used some very offensive expressions about Dr. Elliott Cones, the distinguished American scientist. By inadvertence these expressions were allowed to appear in one edition, and we desire to apologize to Dr. Cones for having given even that amount of currency to them.

MR. JOHN BURNS FOR BATTERSEA.

The Battersea Liberal and Radical Association had convened a special council meeting for last night for the purpose of discussing and deciding definitely as to the candidature of Mr. John Burns. The differences of opinion respecting his suitability has for a long time agitated and divided the Association, and has from its protracted nature admitted of much gossip and consequent exaggeration. Numerous attempts have been made to bring the matter to a settlement, and after various skirmishes on both sides last night's meeting was called specially to dispose of the following resolution:—"That the overtures made by the Battersea Liberal and Radical Association to co-operate with Mr. Burns's parliamentary committee to promote his return having been rejected, this meeting of the association hereby instructs the executive to endeavour to obtain a candidate who will contest the seat on Liberal and Radical lines, and that all resolutions bearing upon the adoption of Mr. John Burns be and hereby are rescinded." Mr. Reimers led the attack. Reviewing the whole controversy, he showed that when last year the association adopted Mr. Burns, five delegates were appointed to meet the parliamentary committee. Negotiations then failed because the delegates were asked to "haul down the Liberal colours and fly those of the Labour League." This they objected to do, and since then the breach had gradually widened, much to the detriment of the association and the Liberal party. Mr. Maskery seconded the resolution. An amendment was moved by Mr. Wynne, and seconded by Mr. Vooght, to the effect that, though regretting the failure of previous negotiations, Mr. Burns be supported, and fresh consultations be held between the committees. Letters were then read from Mr. Burns and his committee, and much discussion ensued as to the reason for delay in bringing forward one from Mr. Burns to the late secretary. That difficulty being disposed of, a heated debate followed on the resolution and amendment. Some members wished a personal audience with Mr. Burns, and the chairman was attacked on account of his negative decision. The association at one point was advised to "make itself ridiculous" and then to "bury itself." Mr. Burns's programme was praised as "one of muscle and sinew for the British workman." The meeting was denounced as being "called in a blackguardly way." A scene followed, and the member substituted "hole-in-the-corner meeting," which in its turn roused the secretary. Matters were only quieted when Mr. Tyrer, the former president, rose to speak. He objected to Mr. Burns principally for his connection with the dock strike, and considered that though the press had called Mr. Burns the "king of the strikers," subsequent labour troubles and incidents hardly pointed to him as a fitting candidate for Parliament. The discussion then turned on capital and labour until the repeated calls of "Divide" caused a vote to be taken on the question of "John Burns for Battersea." A show of hands resulted in 55 voting for the amendment, 36 for the resolution; so at last the Battersea Liberal and Radical Association have settled the long vexed question, and have re-adopted Mr. Burns as their candidate.

THE MIDNIGHT STEEPLECHASE AT MELTON MOWBRAY.

DENOUNCED FROM THE PARISH CHURCH PULPIT.

Preaching on Sunday before a large congregation in the fine old parish church of Melton Mowbray, on the words, "Have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them," the Rev. Gilbert Karney, vicar of Melton, said: "I shall not be fulfilling the precept of our text if I do not take this earliest opportunity of expressing publicly the strong feelings of shame and disapprobation with which the bulk of our people regard the proceedings which disturbed and discredited our town on the night of Monday last. I invite all those concerned in the matter to remember that the Melton of to-day is a very different place, both in size and in importance, from the Melton of 1837; and that its inhabitants are by no means prepared to allow its growth and development, both as a business centre and as a place of residence, to be checked by the revival, after three-and-fifty years, of the scenes which then disgraced it. I invite them to reflect that through their conduct a serious and undeserved wrong has been done to this town and neighbourhood, in that it has been made during the past week a byword and a laughing-stock in the daily press and in the mouths of sensible men all over the land; and besides this, position, wealth, and influence, to say nothing of the manly art of good horsemanship, have been degraded and discredited among us. I ask them further to consider how such proceedings hinder God's work in this place. At the beginning of the season I invited our winter visitors to aid us in promoting the moral and religious welfare of this singularly difficult parish. That invitation has not been without response. Some of those to whom it was addressed have done their best to help us. They have attended regularly our house of prayer; they have abstained from Sunday dinner-parties; they have reduced to a minimum Sunday work in their stables; they have set their servants free to come to church. Our work is arduous and anxious, and they have thus helped us. May God bless them for it. But those to whom I now appeal have distinctly hindered our work. The example set last Monday night will bear its baneful and demoralizing fruit among us for many a day to come,"

THE "WATKIN" TOWER.—SEVENTY DESIGNS.

We are informed that the premiums of 500 guineas and 250 guineas offered by the Tower Company for the best and second best designs have induced engineers and architects of the highest professional status in the United Kingdom, the Continent, America, Canada, and Australia to compete. The committee of jurors appointed to adjudicate met on Saturday last to make a preliminary examination of the designs submitted, and after a very prolonged inspection about seventy designs were selected for further consideration. Many of these manifest stupendous labour and ingenuity on the part of the authors, who have contrived to combine beauty of outline with stability of structure, and as specimens of draughtsmanship the work is admirable. Immediately after the jurors have awarded the premiums the public will have an opportunity of inspecting the designs, which it is expected will be exhibited at an early date.

METROPOLITAN ASSOCIATION FOR BEFRIENDING YOUNG SERVANTS.

Cards of invitation for the annual meeting of the M.A.B.Y.S. attracted many ladies and a fair sprinkling of gentlemen to the Mansion House yesterday. The large hall was so well filled that many of those present could not find seats, and stood the greater part of the time. The Bishop of Bedford, who was in the chair, opened the meeting by apologizing for the absence of the Lord Mayor, who could not be present, and his Eminence Cardinal Manning, who was prevented by illness from attending. In spite of the evident disappointment felt at these defections, the Bishop's interesting speech riveted all attention. He first spoke of the work of the society, which is to help and befriend the young girls sent out to service from our workhouse schools and from the poor homes in all parts of London. There are twenty-five branches of the association, and the training-homes attached to several of these are, we are assured, doing excellent work in fitting girls for their duties as servants. The facts speak for themselves, and when we hear that more than one thousand ladies in London are at the present time interesting themselves by visiting, helping, and generally caring for the 8,000 girls whose names are on the books of the M.A.B.Y.S., and that a very small percentage turn out badly, there is little doubt that this society is doing really good and much needed work. The bishop was followed by Mr. Albert Pell, whose account of work done by the association in the East-end was very satisfactory and cheering, and as a poor law guardian his view of the work was especially worth notice. Miss Davenport Hill spoke at considerable length, but so inaudibly, that only those immediately near could profit. She was followed by Mr. Isaacs, the Rev. Dr. Allon, and Mr. J. H. Allen.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT.

Last night's performance at St. James's Hall contained an interesting novelty—a pianoforte quintet by Sgambati, the best-known of modern Italian writers of chamber music. It is full of graceful melody, but is unfortunately lacking in individuality. This applies with special force to the first movement, which is more suggestive of Schumann than Sgambati. The second movement, a tuneful barcarolle, is full of local colour, and brings the nationality of the composer vividly to mind. The third movement, an andante in E flat, is the most original section of the work, and is characterized by a flow of pleasing melody. The interest of the spirited finale chiefly depends upon the ingenious treatment of its themes. The work was perfectly interpreted by Mdme. Backer Gröndahl and Dr. Joachim, MM. Gibson, Ries, and Piatti. The programme also included a fine performance of Schubert's Quintet in C (op. 163).

THE STROLLING PLAYERS.

Interest and variety were the salient features of the second smoking concert of the present season of the Strolling Players' Amateur Orchestral Society last night. Ballet music—always difficult to deal with—is one of the specialities of this society's concerts, the choice yesterday falling on Massenet's "Le Cid," and a selection from Délibes's "Coppélia." Sir J. Benedict's overture to the "Lily o' Killarney" was appropriately played. Mr. Norman Salmond's fine voice was heard to advantage in Tosti's "Beauty's Eyes," the violin obbligato being tastefully played by Mr. Henry Morris. Mr. Hirwen Jones gave ballads by Lover and E. D. Lloyds. The assembly included the Duke of Teck, Admiral Sir John Corbett, Captain the Hon. H. W. Chetwynd, Sir Sidney Webb, Admiral Sir F. Leopold McClintock, Mr. F. Sutton Hawes, and Mr. Harvey Twining.

A SPARROW KILLED BY A HAWK IN THE CITY.

Seagulls have been lately seen as high up the Thames as Twickenham. On Monday a hawk made its appearance in the churchyard of St. Nicholas, Nicholas-lane, in the City, and was observed to swoop down upon a local sparrow for a breakfast. "During the past few weeks," writes a correspondent, "several more or less scarce birds have been seen in the London suburbs. From various country districts complaints are made of the depredations of the sparrows, and the old controversy as to their usefulness has been revived. In some of the colonies and in America the bird is said to have become a pest; but the question arises whether it does not do much more good than harm in the destruction of worse pests than itself."

BARMAIDS AND SUNDAY CLOSING.

The long hours of the barmaids was the subject of the Hon. and Rev. Canon Leigh's first speech at the meeting of the London League for Stopping the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday at St. Pancras Vestry Hall last night. He was clearly in favour of a bill for the barmaids. Working men, he said, were anxious that their own shops should be shut early on Saturday and altogether on Sunday, while they thought it quite fair that their fellow creatures should be occupied in supplying drink to them. Girls were sometimes worked for 103 hours a week, and barmen had complained of an even longer working week. If this were not white slavery he would like to know where it existed. People talked about dressmakers and florists, but the lot of the barmaids was surely worse than that of any of the workers for whom the early closing agitation was being carried on. If it were possible, he would close all public-houses on Saturday at four o'clock, and never open them again until Monday morning. He did not understand why strict Sabbatarians in the House of Commons should approve of the opening of drinking taverns and disapprove of the opening of public libraries and museums. The Canon concluded by appealing to an audience, largely composed of working men, to support the movement in favour of Sunday closing, even if it were only out of a desire to benefit their fellow creatures.

Since his arrival in Eastbourne last Thursday, Mr. Balfour has joined the Eastbourne Golf Club each morning and afternoon on the Links, and has so much improved in health that he anticipates returning to town next Thursday.

Bord's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand 10s. 6d. per month on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

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MR. CHAS. WYNDHAM ON AMERICAN THEATRES.

"DAVID GARRICK" ON HIS TRANSATLANTIC TRIP.

Mr. Charles Wyndham has returned to London. Yesterday a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* called upon him in that quaint little office of his at the upper corner of Waterloo-place, which he has had fitted up exactly like a saloon cabin on one of the great ocean liners. "Because you see," he said, "I am such a bad sailor I thought it would be appropriate!"

"Well, Mr. Wyndham," said our representative, "I want you to tell me all about your latest trip to the States—where you went, what you did, and how you got on."

"It was only a short trip this time," he replied. "We visited seven cities—Boston, New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. I opened Mr. Abbey's new theatre in Boston. It is a beautiful theatre, but has the drawback that all American theatres possess. We had a good time at Chicago; met the Kendals' and Barrett's company and Salvini and the great German actor Possart. By the way, while I was there the new theatre was opened—one of the largest in the States. I think the most appreciative audiences in America are the Boston people, that is for my style of play, though really I ought not to particularize, I have been over so often and am so well known and so kindly treated everywhere. At Philadelphia we received the greatest compliment. We played at the Broad-street Theatre, and every evening the ladies came, as they do in England, without hats or bonnets. Of course the gentlemen wore evening dress everywhere, but only in Philadelphia did the ladies come bareheaded. I assure you we considered it a great compliment."

"I suppose you had all your old company with you?"

"Yes, you see I believe in keeping my people together. Of course I am obliged to change the ladies now and then, but the majority of my men I have had with me for years. Why, Mr. George Giddens has been with me for twenty years successively, with the exception of a couple of years, when he went to Australia, and on two occasions when he left me for a few weeks at a time. We are now like a pair of histrionic twins. Indeed, all my company are more like one family than anything else. I believe that, with the exception of Daly's, mine is the only genuine stock company now in existence in England or America."

"You spoke just now of a drawback common to all American theatres, what is that?"

"It is principally their size, but it is really a peculiarity of their size and construction. This peculiarity is due to the feeling of equality which exists in all American breasts. If a man wants to go to the theatre, he wants to go to the best place: if he can't afford that, he won't go at all. The consequence is that theatres there are built with the whole of the floor of the auditorium covered with seats at one price, say six shillings; and it is a common thing to see this part quite full with the balconies empty. Yet with this part filled the theatre is on a good paying basis. This is one, and the chief, reason why theatrical ventures pay better in America than they do here. An entire floor filled with six-shilling seats is better than ten or a dozen rows of half-guinea seats, and the remainder at two shillings. The system would never work in England, though. But I am not telling you why I consider this a drawback. In order to accommodate a large number of people on one floor the area of the auditorium has to be very large, and you may be able to imagine what a strain it is physically and mentally to try to make points evident in delicate comedy to people who actually have to lean over the seats in front of them even to hear what is said. Yet they won't go and sit in the balcony; no, indeed, they want to sit in the best—that is the most expensive—part of the house, or not sit anywhere. The great fault of American theatres is that they are too large for comedy, but I believe that the Americans are beginning to appreciate this, and that soon they will build houses especially for the purpose of producing that class of play.

"It is the same with their hotels: they are beginning to tire of those huge caravanserais which they have built all over the country, and here and there are now erecting smaller and more cosy and comfortable hotels where one does not have to imagine oneself lost in a wilderness or a jungle every time he leaves his room. "We had a beautiful voyage home," concluded Mr. Wyndham, as our representative rose to leave, "sunshine the whole time, sitting on deck bareheaded every day; but I'm a bad sailor, I don't like the sea a bit. All the same, I think I have settled to take a trip and a short season in the States every winter in future. Goodbye."

DEATH OF MR. THOMAS GRAY, C.B.

Mr. Thomas Gray, C.B., Assistant Secretary to the Marine Department of the Board of Trade, who was well known in all the great shipping ports, died on Saturday. Mr. Gray was an exceedingly hard worker, and took a very active part in the passing of the Merchant Shipping Act some years ago; in fact, in the eyes of the shipping community, he may be said to have personified the shipping legislation of the Government. The post which he occupied, and which is worth £1,200 a year, will very likely be offered to Mr. G. J. Swanston, C.B., the present Assistant Secretary to the Fisheries Department. If Mr. Swanston accepts it, the vacancy occasioned by his promotion may be filled by Mr. Cosmo Monkhouse.

THE MISSING M.P.

In the House of Commons last night,

Mr. W. H. Smith, answering Mr. Cobb, said his attention had been drawn by the question of the hon. member to the fact that for about eighteen months Mr. Kynoch, the member for Aston Manor, had been absent from England. He regretted, of course, the prolonged absence of any supporter of her Majesty's Government. (A laugh.) Such an absence, however, was not unusual on either side of the House. (Oh, oh.) There were probably other members who had been absent for a considerable time. He had reason to believe that his hon. friend would very shortly return to this country, and then Mr. Cobb would doubtless convey to him an expression of his regret at his long absence. (Laughter). It was not his (Mr. Smith's) duty to intervene between a member and his constituents, and he must decline to do so.

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND MORTGAGE COMPANY.

Mr. Arthur Flower presided yesterday at the eleventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company, which was held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street. The chairman said they had now invested £1,032,000 or some £60,000 more than in the previous twelve months, and they had £500,000 invested in permanent debenture securities. The present season in Australia was a remarkably good one, and the prices realized in London were unusually good. After paying the dividend of 7½ per cent. they had been able to increase the reserve fund from £40,000 to £45,000. The report was adopted. The chairman subsequently stated that the Queensland property of the company was more than self-supporting, and they had every reason to be satisfied not only with the property, but the manner in which it was managed. As regarded the price of the shares, the best way to increase their value was to increase the reserve fund.

THE DESTRUCTION OF CONTRABAND TOBACCO.

In the House of Commons last night,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to Mr. Hulse, said attention had frequently been drawn to the seizure and subsequent destruction of large quantities of contraband tobacco and cigars. It was formerly the practice to sell such contraband goods, but owing to representation that the sale of smuggled tobacco injured the honest trader this practice was stopped. A similar objection would apply to sending it to the hospitals. At the same time he must admit that the matter was open to consideration.

COUNT ANDRASSY'S WILL.—HIS VIEW OF LANDED ESTATE.

The will of the late Count Julius Andrassy is published. In the introductory passages it declares the conviction of the testator that the maintenance of the great landed estates is essential to the continued prosperity of the country, and in furtherance of this principle Count Andrassy entails his estates on his two sons. His property at Terebes had previously been similarly settled.—*Reuter.*

THE HOME SECRETARY ON QUARTER SESSIONS SENTENCES.

In the House of Commons last night,

Mr. Matthews, in reply to Mr. Pickersgill, said his attention had been called to the observations made at the Central Criminal Court on the 6th inst. by the Lord Chief Justice of England relative to a sentence of two years' imprisonment, with hard labour, imposed by Sir W. Hardman at the Surrey Sessions for the offence of passing fictitious cheques, but he did not find the Lord Chief Justice said that he was sure no judge could have passed such a sentence. The judicial statistics did not discriminate between sentences passed by judges at assizes and sentences passed at quarter sessions, nor between sentences of two years and one year and upwards. He was not in possession of the information necessary to enable him to say whether a sentence of two years' hard labour, though rarely if ever passed by the superior judges, is frequently imposed by quarter sessions. Of the 2,800 sentences passed at the Old Surrey sessions during the last five years, punishment of two years' imprisonment with hard labour was inflicted in thirty-three cases, ten of which were gross cases of indecent assault on children, boys, and women.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TROUBLES IN ZULULAND.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—On behalf of the Zulu Defence Committee, which is now issuing a concise statement of its grounds for appealing to the English people and Parliament, a copy of which is enclosed, I ask leave to say a few words on the subject.

Against the severity shown to the chiefs now in St. Helena, and to the other prisoners tried at Etshowe, we earnestly protest. It is a yet more important matter, however, that the evils from which the Zulu people at present suffer, of which the imprisonment and transportation of their chiefs is but an incident, should be made the subject of an impartial and exhaustive inquiry with the view to their removal. Whether Dinizulu and the others are kept in St. Helena or allowed to go back to their kraals, there is no chance of prosperity for the Zulu people or of healthy development in Zululand, almost the youngest of our Crown colonies, unless good government can be secured for it; and what we most desire is that the Downing-street authorities should make such a searching investigation into the recent and present conduct of their representatives on the spot as will satisfy them and the English nation how far justice has been done in the past and will lead to proper steps being taken to get justice done in the future. To this end our committee is seeking the assistance of Parliament and the press. Already we have obtained promises of support from many influential politicians of all groups, Conservatives and Liberal Unionists, as well as Gladstonians and Extreme Radicals. Ours is not a party question, and cannot be so regarded. We seek only a fair inquiry in the interests of justice, of national honour, and, let me add, of the welfare not only of Zululand but also of all those other portions of South Africa peopled by Zulus or their kinsmen up to the Zambesi, which our Government, chartered companies, and private adventurers are agreed in striving to bring within the actual and profitable, as well as the theoretical, "sphere of British influence." As success in Parliament must largely depend on the sympathy and support we receive from the general public, we now appeal to your readers, to any of whom I shall be happy to furnish such further information as they are good enough to ask for.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

H. R. FOX BOURNE,

Hon. Sec. Zulu Defence Committee, Broadway Chambers, Westminster.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL AND THE IRISH MEMBERS.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—There was one passage in Professor Tyndall's fierce letter—it seemed, by the way, a mixed production of spleen, dyspepsia, and brains—which strongly appeals to Irishmen. I allude to the passage in which he spoke of the Young Irelanders of 1848. As he did so, I hope you will allow me to quote the last verse of the late Sir Samuel Ferguson's poem on Thomas Davis, one of the chiefs of this brilliant band of patriots who so earnestly appealed to England for justice for Ireland—but, alas! appealed in vain. This is the stanza:—

> Oh, brave young men, my love, my pride, my promise,
>   'Tis on you my hopes are set,
> In manliness, in kindliness, in justice
>   To make Erin a nation yet:
> Self-respecting, self relying, self-advancing,
>   In union or in severance, free and strong—
> And if God grant this, then, under God, to Thomas Davis
>   Let the greater praise belong.

Professor Tyndall wrote ill-advisedly when he said Mr. Parnell's followers were "rabble, &c." I am using a very mild epithet when I say "ill-advisedly," it ought to be a severer adverb. Among the "rabble" in Mr. Parnell's following are T. D. Sullivan, a poet; Justin McCarthy, a journalist and historian; T. P. O'Connor, a journalist and political historian; Justin Huntly McCarthy, a poet; Thomas Sexton, a brilliant orator, &c. Then, as regards men of social consideration, there are John Dillon, Sir Thomas Esmonde, Swift McNeil, Bernard Molloy, the brothers Redmond, Arthur O'Connor, Colonel Nolan, &c. Surely these are neither "rabble," nor men of meagre intelligence. They are the peers of any representative who sits for an English or Scotch constituency, or at least the majority of them. Professor Tyndall himself would not like to be put among "rabble," from which his energy, industry, and intellectual strength has raised him, though he is of very humble origin—I almost think humbler than any who follow Mr. Parnell. There is one thing, however, that Professor Tyndall ought to admire about this "rabble," and that is that they have the courage of their opinions as well as he has the courage of his—and like him they do not fear to express them.—Yours faithfully,

ED. ST. JOHN-BRENON.

CHEAP IMPERIAL TELEGRAPHS.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—I have read with some interest Sir James Anderson's reply to my proposal for cheap Imperial telegraphs, by which I hope to get telegrams sent to India for 6*d.* a word, and to Australia for 1*s.* a word. I have been over a good deal of the ground "from Calais to Calcutta," and regarding the parts I have not been over I have the most trustworthy official information. Moreover, I have just returned from a visit to Singapore and the Malay Peninsula—the nearest point to Australia, by land, from London, when the Channel Tunnel is completed. What I am afraid of is this, that a private company will do what the Government of England ought to do, that is, complete the land line in question. I would impress on our merchants and leading politicians that we are at peace with Continental nations for ninety years in a century, and that we should send our telegrams through these foreign countries as we send our mails through France and Italy to India and Australia. As to the commercial aspect of the question, I need only point out that there are but two countries to be consulted—namely, Germany and Russia, in telegraphing to India. From London to Germany to-day the charge for telegraphing is 2*d.* a word; throughout Russia, from the German to near the Indian frontier the charge is, I believe, 2*d.* a word; and throughout India it is less than 1*d.* per word. When the gap referred to by Mr. Pitman is filled up, the extra charge should not be more than 1*d.* per word, and as any schoolboy can see, the charge to India should be 6*d.* per word (though Mr. Pitman puts it at 1*s.* per word) in place of 4*s.* per word.

Now, take the present income for telegrams to and from India and the East. It exceeds a quarter of a million sterling, and there is, besides, £360,000, or a thousand pounds a day, from Australia. Take then the cost of constructing a land line from Calais to Calcutta, and thence, viâ Chittagong, down the Malay Peninsula. From London to Australia by this route it is about ten thousand miles. The cost, if we did not rent foreign Government lines, would average £100 a mile, or a million sterling. The income at present rates would be half a million sterling, allowing for expenses; or at sixpenny and shilling rates the profits would amount to at least 20 per cent., allowing for increase of business. Sir James Anderson uses the following words:—"As to the second point, Mr. Heaton in his paper, *the telegraph part of which was no doubt written by Mr. Pitman. . .*" I don't know whether such a suggestion is more offensive to me than to Mr. Pitman; but it is equally unjust to both, and it shows that Sir James Anderson has not looked very closely at the document which he undertakes to criticise. One item alone in the section on "Telegraphs" embodies Mr. Pitman's scheme (already discussed) for completing the land telegraphic line fram Calais to Calcutta, by joining the Russian and Indian lines, viâ Herat. But as I name or refer to Mr. Pitman no less than ten times as the author of this scheme, and quote his words in one instance, I fail to see why Sir James Anderson uses the innuendo. My words are precise. Thus I said (p. 315):—"This scheme originated with a friend of mine—Mr. Charles Pitman, C.I.E. Superintendent of Government Telegraphs in the Bombay Division—and to him I am indebted for the details of a plan which, in my humble opinion, will deserve the attention of the Government and the mercantile class."

The rest of my remarks on telegraphic matters are no more concerned with Mr. Pitman and his ideas than with the Man in the Moon. They refer to the cable system of the world, and to the iniquitous system of monopoly under which the space and time-annihilating electrical force intended by Providence for the benefit of all has been secured for the exclusive profit of a few capitalists.—Very faithfully yours,

J. HENNIKER HEATON.

March 12.

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Uncalled	500,000	1,000,000
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Branches: Aliwal North, Cape Town, Cradock, Grahamstown, Kimberley, King William's Town, Port Elizabeth, Queen's Town, Bethlehem, Bloemfontein, Fauresmith, Winburg, Durban, Newcastle, Pietermaritzburg, Barberton, Johannesburg, Pretoria.

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	Tons.	H.P.	
*LUSITANIA	3,877	4,000	March 23
OROYA	6,057	7,000	April 11
ORIZABA	6,077	7,000	April 25
LIGURIA	4,648	4,200	May 9
ORMUZ	6,031	8,500	May 23
OROTAVA	5,552	7,000	June 6

* CALLING AT ALGIERS.

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AUSTRALASIAN	Simpson	3,630	May 6
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In view of the great interest which is now being taken in South African enterprises by the world of commerce and finance and by the public at large, and of the attention which has been excited by the Special Correspondence from South Africa in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, it has been decided to devote a large portion of the forthcoming issue of the **PALL MALL BUDGET** to a description of the Diamond and Gold fields of Cape Colony and the Transvaal Republic. The articles will be copiously illustrated, with sketches, maps, and reproductions from photographs by the most artistic process.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the LIST of APPLICATIONS for Shares in this Company will CLOSE at or before 4 P.M. TO-MORROW (Wednesday), the 19th inst., for both London and the Country.

W. S. AUSTIN, Secretary.

Office: Bank-buildings,
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ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

LECTURE, FRIDAY, March 21st. The chair will be taken at Three o'clock. Captain W. ANYE, Royal Irish Rifles, Adjutant 15th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, on "The Drill and Training of Volunteer Infantry." To be followed by a Discussion.

By order of the Council,
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Over £2,000 in Prizes. Will be held at the AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON, LONDON, N., in connection with the Sportsman's Exhibition, on April 15, 16, 17, 18.

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Printed and Published by THOMAS HUNT, at the Office, 2, Northumberland-street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.—TUESDAY, March 18, 1890.